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Vol. 59 February 15, 1934 No. 4

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Junior College And Its Books

M. Llewellyn Raney

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Junior College And Its Books[1]

By M. LLEWELLYN RANEY

Director, The University Of Chicago Libraries, Chicago, Ill.

COLLEGE is under challenge. The 1932 *Yearbook* of the National Society for the Study of Education lists one hundred and twenty-eight current outstanding changes and experiments in liberal arts education. Antecedent and more drastic was an observation from the west—an observation translated into action just as drastic. The observation was that the four-year college term is an anomaly, in fact an accident, neither revealed nor logical, and the action was to split it in half. The noise of splitting has been loud in the land.

But that is not all. Matching this college disclosure is another—that our eight-year elementary school was a mistaken importation of a terminal school from Prussia, where the class system inhibited the further training of such pupils. The need here is for a shorter school preparatory to further training. In a democracy opportunity should not close at fourteen. Any boy or girl may reach any climax. The elementary school is, therefore, to be but a step, a step lifting all children up at least one more level. The distinctive function of this first period is not education but getting in hand the tools of education; that is, language and number. But such command, it is found, can be got in less time than eight years. So the Prussian model has cracked, and the eight are steadily shrinking to six. Thus real education can start with the teens.

But before experiment scored this effect, youth had won high school on taxation—high school and its four years more. The development of the high school in America is an amazing phenomenon. The enrolment in the secondary schools of England on the Grant List[2] increased nearly 166 per cent between 1908/09 and 1925/26, but the per capita enrolment as compared with population is far below that in the United States. Today somewhat over half the American youth of high school age are on the rolls. The number reached in a century has doubled in the twelve years since 1921. In the hideous backwash of war, this fact shines out like a beacon.

The shortening of the primary period added two years to the secondary school's four. This in turn has been breaking down into a junior and a senior high school. The dividing line corresponds roughly with the beginning of adolescence and of legal employment.

The senior high school began nibbling at the college curriculum. Its ambition was abetted by the vast expansion of the college curriculum as a result of the elective system, and this was not immediately much reduced by the taming of unrestricted election down to choice of subject groups, with majors to follow. Virtually all the old freshman curriculum and varying proportions of the sophomore passed to the senior high school. Again, the high schools multiplied subjects on their own account to meet the occupational needs of students who could go no further. Consequently, despite the clipping of two years from the basic unit, students found themselves reaching college two years older than they did a century earlier. Still they swarmed for admission far beyond the capacity of colleges and the collegiate departments of universities to absorb them after the War. Every other student of high school age got to high school, but only one in seven reached college.

This all turned the spot-light on college. Some

[1] The first of two articles on the Junior College by M. L. Raney. The two papers present the substance of a paper read before the Junior College Libraries Round Table of the A.L.A. Conference, October 18, 1933, completely recast throughout especially for THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

[2] Wilson, J. D., ed. *The Schools of England*, p. 357. London, Sidgwick and Jackson, Ltd., 1928.

jolting discoveries followed. There was a crack in it. Two incongruous things were being held artificially together. Even in the old and orthodox colleges, what came to be done in the first half of the quadrennium was strikingly different from that done in the second. Specialization had entered, and this belongs to the university. Furthermore, it took a high degree of imagination to detect a difference between the college's lower division work and that of the high school below. To increase the embarrassment, it was found that the four-year term was the merest of accidents. Harvard had set the standard but its standard had been drawn from Cambridge, which had presumably followed Oxford, while Oxford had seemingly taken its cue from a thirteenth century regulation of the University of Paris applied to students from the English nation.[3] Thus, America in the twentieth century was keeping its youth in college four years for no better original reason than that Paris had seven centuries ago made such a decision regarding its English students. To cap the climax, Europe, to which we had gone for models, had no such thing as our college, the Lycée and Gymnasium leading to the door of the University. The extra unit inserted between secondary and higher education was distinctly American. By and large its lower half came to be devoted to the completion of general culture; the upper half initiated, but only initiated, specialization.

One way out of this American anomaly was to allow work done in the last year or two of college to count toward both the bachelor's and a professional degree, or to let the student transfer at such point to the higher school and skip the bachelor's degree. But this was only temporizing. It was failing to give a degree for a long task completed, and conferring it on one not half done. Furthermore, it brought no help to the greater number of students denied admission to universities and colleges.

Now, the educational process has three phases and three only. These are: the elementary, in which the child learns the language, that is, masters the tools, of development; the secondary, in which adolescence is devoted to getting into rapport with the world of today and yesterday; the higher, in which some section is occupied professionally, studied intensively and perhaps made the base for extending hence the bounds of human knowledge. These three stages are distinct, and there is no other. The distribution of time among the three may vary with the capacity and prospective career of the individual student. In fact the sharper inquiry, specialization, should be reserved for the unusual minority, for most students have reached their natural limit by that time. But there is no fourth stage. An attempt at interloping merely ends in straddling a barrier. And that is just what the odd American college does. It is set astride the line separating the second and third stages of growth, trying to combine general and specialized education, though, to be accurate, that line was not visible in the early period, because college then was but a prolongation of high school to give the clergy a broader culture. The two types are clear now, however, and their differences should be reflected in both faculty and student body.

Thus, at least for once, high theory and the practicalities of the situation enmeshed perfectly. Hordes of students were being denied college and yet the college was not what it seemed. If college was half secondary and if relatively few students had aptitude to go further, the solution of the problem seemed plainly to be the finishing of general education in institutions near home; that is to say, calling upon the high school, public and private, to stretch, up or out. If up, the high school organization merely added another unit, making three, which could unite in various proportions. If out, a separate organization of various extent, according to its relationship to the antecedent units, would be set up. Of course, the actual origin of the new unit might be either a high school stretch, or amputation of the initial years from the college, whether or not in a university. In any case, the graduate of this secondary system would be ready for one of two courses, according to the curriculum he had followed—specialization at the university, with professional life the goal, or occupation at once in a business or one of the semi-professions. This would have the treble effect of clearing the American university at last for the university's real function, which is research, of accommodating education to the individual student's need, and of raising the educational level of the entire population, including adults.

This movement, whether viewed as high school expansion, rise of junior college, or bisection of the four-year college, is the outstanding phenomenon in twentieth century education. The new unit has in three decades shown a growth favorably comparable with that of higher education over as many centuries. On November 1, 1932, according to D. S. Campbell's "Directory," in *The Junior College Journal* for January, 1934, there were 514 junior colleges in the United States, with representation in every State in the Union except Nevada and Wyoming, besides five in our insular possessions, and six in foreign countries. Hurt's *College Blue Book*, third edition, just off the press, gives the number of four-year colleges and universities in the United States as 588, exclusive of negro colleges (ninety-seven), a decrease, since the 1928 edition, of 204 (though the Negro colleges increased by nine). The case is just the reverse with the junior colleges. Twenty years ago, according to Whitney's[4] tables, there were but seven public and eighty-two private junior colleges in the United States. In 1922[5], Koos reports 207, with an enrolment of just over 16,000, and 325 in 1927[6], while Whitney[7] gives 380 for 1928. In the 514 of 1932 there was an enrolment of 103,530. The largest development has been in California where the last "Directory" places fifty-four institutions and a third of the

[3] Wilkins, E. H. "The Relation of the Senior College and the Graduate School" (in Association of American Universities, *Journal of the Proceedings and Addresses of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Conference*, pp. 59-60. Chicago, 1926).

[4] Whitney, F. L. *The Junior College in America*, pp. 10-11. Greeley, Col., Colorado State Teachers College, c. 1928.

[5] Koos, L. V. *The Junior College Movement*. Boston, Ginn & Co., c. 1925.

[6] Koos, L. V. "Recent Growth of the Junior College" (in *The School Review*, 36:256-66, April, 1928).

[7] Whitney, F. L., *op. cit.*, p. 8.

national enrolment. Then follow Texas (forty-three), Iowa (thirty-seven), Missouri (twenty-four), Oklahoma (twenty-three), North Carolina (twenty-one), Mississippi (twenty), Illinois (eighteen), and Kentucky (eighteen).

President William Rainey Harper, of the University of Chicago, has been called the "father of the junior college." Not that he originated the idea, but he first gave it lasting effect. President Henry Philip Tappan[8], in his Michigan inaugural, in 1852, followed by President William Watts Folwell[9], in his Minnesota inaugural, in 1869, seem to have made the earliest suggestion to relegate the work of the freshman and sophomore years to the secondary schools, and President Edmund Janes James[10], of Illinois, was advocating the same by the eighties, before presidential years, and after. But it was in the University of Chicago that the first real separation occurred[11], and at the outset, in 1892. In fact, from 1901 to 1918, a degree or title of Associate in Arts (in Sciences, in Education, etc.) was given the graduate of the Junior College. In the reorganization of 1931[12], this initial view of college was carried to its logical conclusion. The Senior College was absorbed by the upper Divisions (Humanities, and Physical, Biological, and Social Sciences), leaving general education to a unit called College, which grants a certificate on comprehensive examinations and typically takes two years. This New Plan is the subject of an article to follow.

The reaction of scholars to the junior college idea runs the whole gamut from adulation through indifference to alarm. Professor Palmer[13], of Harvard, forecasts the passing of culture and the scholarly amateur in the United States unless the "torrent" is checked. President Lowell[14] sees in it no "menace to the good American college, but on the contrary a benefit", while Professor Eells[15], of Stanford, is convinced that in the wider, though thinner, spread afforded by the new organization lies culture's best hope of preservation. Thirty years ago President Butler[16], of Columbia University, began advocating "a college course two years in length, carefully constructed as a thing in itself". Indeed, he claims in his *Annual Report*, of 1927, that the junior college was the direct outcome of the theory of higher education which underlay the plan of organization adopted by Columbia in 1890, to which may be added the fact that in Sarah Lawrence College (1926), at Bronxville, and Seth Low Junior College (1928), at Brooklyn, Columbia has two establishments of its own. The decision of Stanford and of Johns Hopkins Universities to withdraw from lower division instruction as soon as possible is well known. President Wilkins[17], of Oberlin, urges the junior college to adopt a term of three years and become the dominant American unit consecrated to general education, leaving to a small group of four-year colleges the task of training for the professions.

In seeking to ascertain the library implications of the junior college, it is necessary to realize that the term is generic not specific. There are many kinds of institutions now so classified, and a number of the private ones antedate President Harper's coinage of the term. Koos[18] found in the catalogs and literatures no less than twenty-one purposes assigned this unit. When college split, the two halves did not necessarily remain hemispheres. Given separation, each would tend to round out again with distinctive functions. Is the main purpose of the lower half still considered to be that of preparation for professional work? If so, it would have one content in a university, another in a normal school, for example. Is it, on the other hand, of terminal quality? If so, what is the goal—general culture or preparation for the semi-professions? Is it independent or linked? If linked, then to what—a high school, teacher-training institution, or a university? Is it a community institution, serving adults as well, or is it a protected experiment? Are all comers taken or is there rigid selection? The library appurtenance will vary with the answer to these questions. The needs of Pasadena, Stephens, and Chicago are quite different, though they are committed to the same iconoclasm—a pattern topped by four years (two each from the traditional high school and college) instead of two, though it is only at Pasadena that the commitment is really effective yet. The curriculum is dominant.

But back of the curriculum is an idea. What is the theory of education that directs it? Many institutions have clear-cut and interesting answers. Thus, Bennington[19], which has a Junior Division, seeks to discover the individual student's special talent and then to fit the training to the talent. In the Experimental College at Wisconsin, Mr. Meiklejohn[20] tried to develop what he calls intelligence, in contrast with scholarship—an awareness and Protean power good for any application. Riverside[21], after Cincinnati and Antioch, trains for the semi-professions by alternating class-room work and business employment, in periods of six weeks each. Stephens[22] tabulated the non-vocational problems of women, found just short of 7500, reduced these to twenty-five headings and set out to build an integrated curriculum fit to support all these activities. Bucknell[23] would raise

[8] Hinsdale, B. A. *History of the University of Michigan*, p. 43. Ann Arbor, Pub. by the University, 1906.

[9] Folwell, W. W. *University Addresses*, pp. 37-38. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co., 1909.

[10] Eells, W. C. *The Junior College*, p. 45. Boston [etc.] Houghton Mifflin Co., c. 1931.

[11] Harper, W. R. *The President's Report*, July 1898-July 1899, pp. XX-XXI. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1900.

[12] Hutchins, R. M. "The Reorganization of the University of Chicago" (in *The University Record*, 17:1-9, January, 1931).

[13] Palmer, G. H. "The Junior College" (in *Atlantic Monthly*, 139:497-501, April, 1927); ditto. "The Junior College Again" (in *Atlantic Monthly*, 140:828-30, December, 1927).

[14] Lowell, A. L. "The Outlook for the American College" (in Kelly, R. L., ed., *The Effective College*, p. 283. New York, Association of American Colleges, 1928).

[15] Eells, W. C., *op. cit.*, pp. 342-346.

[16] Butler, N. M. "The Length of the Baccalaureate Course" (in National Education Association, *Journal of Proceedings and Addresses*, 42:503, 1903).

[17] Wilkins, E. H. *The College and Society*. New York, the Century Co., c. 1932.

[18] Koos, L. V., *op. cit.*, p. 21.

[19] Leigh, R. D. "The Newest Experiment in American Higher Education" (in Schilpp, P. A., ed. *Higher Education Faces the Future*, pp. 357-378. New York, Horace Liveright, 1930).

[20] Meiklejohn, A. *The Experimental College*. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1932.

[21] Proctor, W. M., ed. *The Junior College*, pp. 143-154. Stanford University, Stanford University Press, 1927.

[22] Wood, J. M. "The Curriculum of the Four Year Junior College" (in *Proceedings* of the Institute for Administrative Officers of Higher Institutions, 1:28-40. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, c. 1929).

[23] Rainey, H. P. "The New Educational Program at Bucknell University" (in *Proceedings* of the Institute for Administrative Officers of Higher Institutions, 1933, 5:75-86. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1933).

the curriculum to the level of creative activity by giving the student of any subject the opportunity to live through some experience based on that subject. Thus, he would participate in artistic and literary programs, and have practical exercises in the planning and direction of social trends, just as he conducts his own experiments in a science laboratory. For this vivid experience, the junior college program would prepare by a tour of all the major fields of man's evolving culture.

Clearly the book provision in these cases would show much variation. What good at Riverside, for example, would be the library equipment necessary to the Wisconsin comparison of the Athenian and American civilizations? How pat would the collection at any of these institutions be for Chaffey Junior College, with its experimental farm a community laboratory in the citrus belt of Southern California?

A number of accrediting agencies, national and local, together with several universities and many librarians, including the Junior College Libraries Round Table of the American Library Association, have attempted to set up standards for junior college book collections. Until the last three or four years these have been almost wholly quantitative. Thus the 1930 Round Table[24], just mentioned, recommended a minimal collection of 10,000 volumes for 500 students or less, with annual book and periodical budget of at least $1500; for an enrolment between 500 and 1000, a base of 15,000 volumes and a budget of $2500; for more than 1000 students, a minimum of 20,000 volumes and $5 per student. In the same year, the American Association of Junior Colleges prescribed a minimum of 4000 volumes and forty journals for the smallest junior college. The North Central Association has repented of a similar measuring stick but its Committee on Library Standards asked release before presenting more than progress reports. Similarly the first attempts at subject distribution were purely quantitative.

But something more significant must be done about books than to count them. They might as well be bought by weight as by volume. The quantitative approach may impress appropriating bodies, but it is distinctly not the way a real faculty learns its need. The main purpose of the books is to implement the curriculum. The curriculum, if alive, springs out of an idea. The idea is mythical till personified. The persons live mostly between book covers but they are coached by a few in the flesh. The players are on the field because a certain game is to be played and they can play it. The captain snaps out the combination and they spring to action. If the books on the shelves are worth what they cost, they are there because the faculty's game cannot be played without them. They are not there to be counted, stared at, or questioned as to what game can be got out of them. They have been assembled by scouts who know their business.

So, realizing that there is little relation between number of students and number of titles, but a perfect correlation between student need and book character, recent investigators have shifted the inquiry to the experience of successful instructors. What books have they found to work? Two junior college lists in this mode stand out above the rest—Eugene Hilton's *Junior College Book List* published in précis by the University of California (Publications, vol. 6, no. 1, 1930), and Edna A. Hester's *Books for Junior Colleges*, published by the American Library Association (1931). These both pool expert users' satisfied experience with specified books supporting over thirty courses each, and the new temper is plainly reflected in the proceedings of the Junior College Libraries Round Table of 1932[25] and 1933[26], while a helpful account of this new procedure and some sane advice from Nathan Van Patten, Director of Libraries, Stanford University, will be found in Ermine Stone's useful little manual, *The Junior College Library*[27].

The ideal way, then, to establish book standards for junior colleges (for there will be many, not one), is, first, to get the college clearly committed to a philosophy; then, to give the philosophy the personification of instructors; to plot it in a curriculum; and finally, to stage the plot with books. Needless to add, a dozen books pertinent are worth more than a thousand misfits, and whoever in any degree at any juncture does the fitting is truly *librarius*. The play's the thing!

[24] American Library Association. *Bulletin*, 24:296-97. August, 1930.

[25] American Library Association. *Bulletin*, 26:569-73. October, 1932.

[26] American Library Association. *Bulletin*, 27:720-22. December, 1933.

[27] Stone, Ermine. *The Junior College Library*, pp. 51-61. A.L.A., 1932.

What Are You Reading?

Answers From 20,000 French Women

LAST YEAR the Ligue Patriotiques des Françaises sponsored an enquiry into the reading interests of its members. To specify questions, more than 20,000 answers were given. A group of specialists worked more than a year to classify and to summarize the answers.

The Questions Asked

1. If an author would offer to write a book for you only, what kind would you prefer:

   An adventure story
   A romance
   A mystery story
   A novel of family life
   A travel book
   A historical work
   A biography
   or?

   Underline the kind you would prefer and add the kind of your choice if it is not on this list.
2. Quote two or three of your preferred books and if you want to, add the reasons for your selection.
3. When you read a book, do you prefer
   That in which the action takes place in your your own environment or in other backgrounds?
   The one that puts you into the imaginative mood or the one that leaves you in the world of reality?
   The one that makes you laugh or the one that makes you cry?

A series of articles appeared in various publications of the League, explaining with care the purpose of the questionnaire:

> To help the writers, the publishers, the booksellers, the librarians, to respond to the needs and desires of readers. (The whole questionnaire is addressed to women only.)

An effort was made to avoid a questionnaire that was awkward and indiscreet. Those answering were free to omit replies and to remain anonymous. The answers were not limited to any restricted form. Sincerity and spontaneity were asked for above everything else. The questionnaire committee emphasized such formulas as the following:

> It is not the book that "one ought to read" but the book that "one likes to read", that should be indicated in the answer.
>
> We do not ask for a pleasing answer but rather for one that is sincere.

In short, all precautions were taken that nothing should distort the meaning of this popular investigation.

Interest in questionnaires about reading tastes is not confined to this country. An article "Que Lisez-vous. Réponses de Vingt Mille Françaises," by Alphonse de Parvillez in *Études, Revue Catholique d'Intérêt Général* of December 5, 1933, describes a recent French questionnaire and the results. This translation and summary of the article have been made by Stefi Kiesler of the Central Circulation Branch of the New York Public Library.

The League members were invited not only to answer their own but were asked to circulate the questionnaires; and in fact, a certain number of men and children did send in their opinions. In 1932, the League had 1,690,000 members of which 190,000 were young girls.

There were 20,144 answers, divided about in half, 10,001 for the adult members, 10,143 for the girls. These figures give us the first indication; the proportion of answers is eight times greater for the young girls. They evidently have more time than their elders to read, even though they have occupations. Very significant also is the number of different authors mentioned.

Seventy-six districts were covered by this inquiry. All the social classes are represented but the great majority belongs without question to the lower classes. Also, very numerous are the demands for cheap books and many readers complain that they are unable to spend larger sums on books. Well, that's something to encourage the publication of cheap books or the establishing of new libraries.

The country, as far as can be discovered, is more strongly represented in this questionnaire than the city and it should be noted especially that some of the very detailed answers, which are the most interesting ones, come from girls and women working in factories.

To return to the questionnaire. The first question asks for a preference among the different kinds of books. The novel is winner by a very narrow margin. Although nine-tenths of books borrowed from public libraries are novels, in this questionnaire they received only a small majority and this majority is due to the young girls; among the older women the novels would be a minority.

The Results of Questionnaire

	Women	Girls	Total
Adventure or mystery story	921	1,298	2,219
Romance	2,861	3,977	6,838
Novel of family life	5,102	3,862	8,964
Travel	1,895	1,802	3,697
History	2,543	2,015	4,558
Biography	4,621	3,672	8,293

Proceeding to the third question, before stopping at the second one, because the third merits particular attention: It asks whether the readers prefer descriptions of their own or a strange environment, imaginative or realistic, sad or humorous books? The majority definitely preferred their own environment (7,576 votes against 4,739); realism against fantasy (13,803 votes for the first, 2,598 for the second),

and for the books that make one cry (7,654 votes against 5,251 for the humorous).

As for the lists of books preferred and the reasons for selection, they call attention not only to the writers and publishers but to all of those that understand the basic importance of moral, religious and intellectual influences for which the printed word is the vehicle. Unfortunately, space does not permit printing the complete result which is grouped into five parts: three classes of authors, the one composed of the answers of the women, the second of those of the girls, and the third being the total of both; and two lists giving the one for the women and the other for the girls, the list of all the titles mentioned. We will limit ourselves to quoting the first sixteen winners. From this we will have a general idea of the literary taste of the whole group:

First Sixteen Winners

	GIRLS	WOMEN	TOTAL
1. Pierre l'Ermite	1,865	1,951	3,816
2. René Bazin	1,780	1,917	3,697
3. Henry Bordeaux	1,385	1,504	2,889
4. Delly	1,232	898	2,130
5. Paul Bourget	539	751	1,290
6. P. Lhande	474	378	852
7. Antoine Redier	547	298	845
8. Sainte Thérèse de Lisieux	282	397	679
9. Germaine Acremant	434	209	643
10. Berthe Bernage	392	199	591
11. Pierre Loti	341	192	533
12. Florence Barclay	309	196	505
13. Élizabeth Leseur	113	383	496
14. Jeanne de Coulomb	222	235	457
15. Trilby	233	191	424
16. Reynès-Monlaur	187	229	416

The final statistics bring us closer to the intimate choices of the readers because we are provided with the reasons for their selections. Many have made their answers with enough precision for the compilation of the following data:

1. Principally they desire to find comforting examples, to become braver, to lead a Christian life, to draw nearer to God. We put these first because they seem to us morally superior to the others, and were most frequently mentioned (exactly 11,136 times).

2. Next comes the need for repose, distraction and relaxation: 5,027 times (not quite half of the preceding figure).

3. Then, interest in realism, the desire to find in the book what one would like to know of life; in short, a search for truth, not theoretical but human and concrete (2,167).

4. Love for the country, for the French Provinces, for the great or the small "patrie" has influenced 1,994 of the readers in their selections.

5. Family solidarity, the desire for information about child education is revealed in 1,842 answers; the psychological interest in a book, the study of the soul and the passions are mentioned 1,610 times, as accounting for readers' taste; and finally, the need for self-instruction in the scholarly sense appears 1,524 times.

These on the whole are the main facts that claim our attention.

The public we dealt with is a special one, almost entirely Catholic and feminine and primarily of lower classes. It, therefore, would be illogical to draw from the foregoing indications conclusions about French readers as a whole, or even women readers. But exactly because the Ligue Patriotique is today the feminine League of Catholic activity, we can conclude that the 20,144 answers represent the thoughts and sentiments of many.

Conquistador

Step by step you penetrate our friendship,
Bent on voyage of discovery,
Searching, like Balboa on the Isthmus,
For the foam of white that skirts the sea.
Never did the Spanish conquerors
Of Mexico pursue with deeper thrill
Than you, leaving your ship upon the sand,
And blazing trails across my farthest hill.

But if too much the conqueror you come,
Planting a flag to your own personal glory,
And staking claims against the coming years
Upon my unprotesting territory,
Your kingdom, too, will be ephemeral,
Lost in the cries of bloodshed and of war;
And friendship will become a monument,
Smoking across the shrine you would explore.

——MARGARET P. COLEMAN

The Cataloger Looks At The Reference Librarian[1]

By ANNA JACOBSEN

Head Cataloger, Cincinnati, Ohio, University Library

ONCE IN AWHILE a cataloger thinks, or thinks she thinks—when she hasn't anything else to do! And, believe it or not, what she thinks about most, is what she can do to better serve the reference librarian. There are points of difficulty. The cataloger must view the resources of the library as a whole; she has to consider comprehensiveness, consistency and permanence—not to mention economy of time and money. The reference librarian naturally thinks more in terms of expediency for the immediate demand.

In many respects the cataloger in a public library has more problems and apparently conflicting demands to meet than has the cataloger in a college or university library, serving a public with a fairly well defined cultural background. Yet the man in the street may as likely as not be a college graduate and need the same service as the college student and teacher, so that the public library cataloger to some degree shares the special problems of the cataloger in a college or university library also.

However, other things being equal, a public library may be served with a simpler, or more abbreviated, catalog than is needed for a university library having a much larger proportion of difficult technical and other works and books in foreign languages, and serving chiefly the ends of teaching and scholarly research. Reference libraries, including college and university libraries, may as well face the fact that a catalog covering the complexities of modern knowledge cannot become the familiar friend of the average reader, even of some education, without training. Certainly it cannot be adapted to the eight-year-old intelligence level. No small part of a reference librarian's duty is to unlock the records of the catalog for the student. In university libraries, the preliminary instruction of freshmen, as well as more advanced bibliographical training in preparation for graduate work, are increasingly being emphasized as essential and important parts of the college course.

I need not tell this audience that cataloging, in spite of its real and fancied shortcomings, is the scientific basis of librarianship, and the foundation for efficient work in all its branches. Particularly is this true of reference work. The best reference librarian in the world cannot do successful work without the support of a well-constructed catalog. Until that record is as complete and consistent as possible, other lists and records in a library should be reduced to a minimum. For good service, better the smaller library of well-selected books with a good catalog, than the larger, with many records, much statistics, but lacking the one thing needful. The poorly made catalog of a large library is bound to become what Carlyle aptly called a "Serbonian bog of literature."

No extra-curricular activities of the cataloging staff; no considerable diversion of the catalogers to other, even correlated work, can usually be attempted in a large library without seriously impairing the one paramount function of the Catalog Department: to construct the delicate and complicated machine we call a catalog; to record clearly and adequately the resources of the library covering all, or nearly all, fields of knowledge. The best, the main service the cataloger can do the reference librarian is to concentrate her energies, all the knowledge—bibliographical and other—that she can muster, on making a "bigger and better" catalog.

Whether the entry be brief, or of bibliographical fullness, exactness of entry, accurate description of the book, careful standardization of subject headings with systematic follow-up of cross reference, are indispensable to a catalog that is to "stand up" indefinitely and give good service. The Library of Congress card service that we now take for granted is a tremendous help in enabling us to set and maintain a high standard, increase output, and lessen proportionate expense; and it has also given our cataloging a new sureness and distinction. But even where this service can cover half, or more, of the titles in a catalog, the competent cataloger is still essential to utilize this aid to its fullest extent and effectiveness, as well as to keep other cataloging at approximately the same high level. The cards printed by the Library of Congress from copy furnished by other libraries also saves much duplication of work. But when you and I furnish the copy for the Library of Congress to print, we should rightly expect our cards, backed by less resources, to run a double gauntlet of critical appraisal.

We know well enough that, even with all available cataloging aids at our disposal, the making of a good catalog is not the simple task it appears to the uninitiated. It is interesting, but also exacting, work requiring the closest concentration. To do it even measurably well taxes all our resources. Our motto may well be: "Only the excellent becomes the permanent," but we fall far short of our aims. "If any man hath a conceit of accuracy, and would have it completely taken out of him, let him make a catalog." And ever we stand between the devil of quantity and the deep sea of quality, with the Damocles sword of the Cost of Cataloging hanging over our heads!

Yet with all our short-comings, we are the inter-

[1] Paper presented before the Ohio Library Association at Columbus, Ohio.

preters and correlators of the treasures of the library. Only as we ourselves have at our fingers' end a notation as intricate as algebra, a good cultural background, wide information, extensive bibliographical and linguistic knowledge, can we intelligently marshal, arrange, describe and summarize the subjects, of books that cover the literature of all ages and all peoples. There is real research and real appreciation of the ends of scholarship in a strong Catalog Department. It may be that some day librarians will see their way to utilize systematically this, in a large Catalog Department, often considerable and specialized knowledge, by referring certain reference questions involving bibliographical search to specially qualified members of the cataloging staff.

Perhaps the chief service the reference librarian can do the cataloger is to realize that the catalog is a machine that can do its own work, but should not be expected to do several different things it was never intended to do. The reference librarian needs to know where and how to supplement the catalog with indexes and bibliographies; know the library policy in regard to cataloging (let us hope it has one!); know that even if a specific subject is not represented in the catalog, the library may have material on it in comprehensive treatises under more inclusive headings. She will supplement the dictionary catalog which most of us have—the gazetteer of the library—with the shelf list which may be likened to its atlas. I believe that the shelf list could profitably be used more than it often is, particularly where the classification is close and detailed, with liberal cross references to related locations. When catalog departments are less rushed, they may find time to guide-card and index the rough-classed catalog of the shelf list, so that it can become a valuable adjunct to the dictionary catalog, for the use of the public as well as for the library staff.

We hear much these days of libraries in a changing world. Perhaps these changes create more new service demands on public than on college and university libraries. But certainly the day when the classic, the rhetoric and the logic made up the curriculum is long past. The boundaries of knowledge, the demands on libraries, are constantly widening. And there are many changes and much unrest in the educational world. The closer correlation of courses, greater student initiative with less direct instruction and more use of books, the development of fields of concentration in the college course—all leave their mark, perhaps most directly on reference work.

When we speak of reference work in a college or university library, we probably have in mind chiefly undergraduate reference work for student and teacher. The undergraduate needs, in addition to the usual preliminary instruction of the freshman year, personal direction and help. Perhaps the greatest service for reference and circulation the staff can give the student is to teach him as soon as possible to walk on his own mental legs in the library. A well-supported college library has one advantage over the large university library in that it can establish more intimate relations between books and students by direct access. Nothing can be better for the undergraduate than wide unrestricted access to an extensive, but not overpowering, collection of well-selected books.

The cataloger also has the undergraduate service most in mind for what may be called extra-catalog aids, or little special services, for the reference librarian. Naturally the reference librarian wants her books cataloged immediately, or sooner. When that is not possible, there should be some arangement by which she may have immediate temporary use of the wanted book. Since bibliographies are the cataloger's stock in trade, she may sometime be able to suggest indexes and bibliographies for reference use, and call attention to new editions. She may also in cataloging new books run across articles that seem good reference aid and might be overlooked. If material of special value to reference work for some reason has to be routed elsewhere, the cataloger can notify the reference librarian of the location of new material. It goes without saying that the cataloger must keep up with mergers, new forms of names or titles, closed entries, indexes to be noted, etc., but all that is part of the regular cataloging routine.

While the large library cannot afford to analyze articles and chapters in books, as can a small, or highly specialized library, it is possible with little extra work to bring out minor material not yet well represented in the catalog, by means of notes on the catalog card and added subjects. Suppose your catalog has nothing under "Great Britain—Government Publications". Along comes Bushnell's little book on *University Librarianship*, with a brief but excellent summary of British document material. This is given a note on the card and a subject in the catalog. The student may wish something simpler than a cyclopedia article on the legendary cycles of the middle ages, but may not so readily think of looking into a history for such a topic. It will do no harm to bring out this article in the *Cambridge Medieval History* for his benefit.

Explanatory notes on the catalog card to delimit, clarify, or add to the statement in the title, may be valuable, especially to the reference librarian and to the scholarly reader, but they may also be clumsy, inept, unintentionally inexact, and even misleading. Except for simple descriptive notes and mere citations, the art of writing, clear, concise cataloging notes is the last and rarest achievement of the experienced cataloger. Lengthy historical explanations and bibliographical details should usually be avoided. The catalog card in a reference library must carry a heavy enough freight without them. Though it is a cataloger's axiom to avoid repetition like a pest, I believe she may relax occasionally to add a note in English for a foreign book, even though the information may be tucked inconspicuously into the title. If a preface deals somewhat comprehensively with the subject in hand, it is common sense to give the writer an added entry even if he is not also the editor of the work. Similarly with other collaborators.

Obviously a good deal of the usefulness of a catalog depends on carefully chosen, specific subject headings, and systematic cross reference to related headings. It is fatally easy to slap on a book a heading that describes it more or less loosely; often difficult to fix

the precise heading, or headings, that fit the book. It is still easier to permit over-lapping headings and inconsistencies to creep into the catalog. The close follow-up of cross references to related subjects serves as a check on inconsistencies, as well as aid in reference. Particularly for cross references, the reference librarian with her finger on the pulse of the public can give the cataloger many valuable suggestions. For names also, the cataloger needs to be liberal with reference from differing forms. Whatever our filing code, the alphabeting of names presents many pitfalls to the unwary.

One interesting development of modern scholarship is the fact that treatises and studies of all kinds are increasingly being grouped more or less loosely about a general topic and issued as monograph series. The change is one of form rather than of content. Shall these be analyzed for our catalog, or indexed, or both? To omit this mass of material merely because it is numbered and grouped is to amputate our catalog. There can be no question that to have analytics in the catalog speeds up reference work and is a boon to the reference librarian. On the other hand the work of analyzing the multiplying monograph series in a large library imposes a heavy burden on the catalog department. The decision of the Cooperative Catalog Committee to supplement the Library of Congress cards for such series by cooperative cataloging should eventually do away with much duplication of work, distribute the burden, and lessen expense. Even with analytics in the catalog, the university library should profit by indexes to separate recent from earlier material.

This brings up the reference problem of chronological separation of books for reference purposes. No library seems to have solved this to its satisfaction. We are familiar with the occasional separation of early works from others in the catalog, by means of chronological subdivisions, such as: "Chemistry—Early Works to 1800"; "Latin Language—Grammar—1800-1870", and so on. The library using the Library of Congress classification has some further aid in chronological divisions for earlier and later treatises in some classes. It may well be that this chronological division, both in the catalog and in classification, could profitably be extended.

In addition to its service for undergraduates the university library has a specialized service for its graduate department. Graduate students and faculty need much source material—codices, manuscripts, scarce works of every description, but especially government publications, both American and foreign. The remarkable document collection in the Library of Congress has done much to make both scholars and librarians document conscious. It is now generally recognized that these publications are among the most important sources for political, economic, and social history; for records of discoveries and inventions, and for authoritative scientific and technical research.

While United States and British documents are relatively well indexed, we know there are enough vagaries of compilation and issue to cause difficulties for record and use. These difficulties are multiplied for both cataloger and reference librarian in connection with continental European documents. The larger compilations and serials may not give much trouble after one has traced their history and more or less devious wanderings. The chief offenders are the less well known series and the mass of minor papers. The League of Nations publications, over which catalogers and librarians used to tear their hair and lament in print, are now actually among the easier to handle (though not *too* soothing!) since the World Peace Foundation came to our rescue with a "Key" that really works, supplemented by a useful "Subject Index". The "Key" is particularly helpful to the cataloger in arranging and cataloging by shortcuts the bothersome papers and reports of the administration commissions. It can be annotated and used as an index. In that case the reference librarian should also have an annotated copy. We arrange our League of Nations cards in the catalog in three files: (1) League of Nations as author; (2) League of Nations topical file; (3) League of Nations as subject. The first and third require no explanation. The second, or topical file, intended as reference aid, consists of the broad general topics on which the League has issued material, as subhead, thus: "League of Nations. Economic Conditions"; "League of Nations. Finance"; "League of Nations. Mandates"; etc. We distinguish the topical headings from author forms by having them in red; from works about the League, by using period instead of dash before the subhead. An explanatory guide card is placed at the beginning of the file.

It hurts the feelings of the cataloger that she cannot, with the best will in the world, catalog minor documents material as fully as the reference librarian might find helpful—she would be completely swamped. She can, however, see to it that the various series are properly arranged in correct relation to each other, and indicate these relations in the catalog also. The miscellaneous minor material can be brought out sufficiently so that it can be consulted without too much difficulty by the aid of indexes and bibliographies. These indexes often lead the cataloger and reference librarian a not always merry dance along their zigzag trail.

Connected chiefly, though by no means wholly, with the reference work for graduate students and faculty, is the service of the inter-library loans. The great Union Catalog in the Library of Congress is fast becoming a national clearing house for information on the location of wanted books. Its facilities for such service should be measurably extended as a by-product of the extended cooperative cataloging service centering about the Union Catalog, as well as by the cooperative cataloging now under way for new foreign books and monograph series.

May I stress the value of the Library of Congress Union Catalog search and photostat service for libraries having a large percentage of titles not covered by printed cards? On a trial order of about 2000 titles, we received 53 per cent of photostats with considerable information as to names, etc., and (including slips with full name, dates, etc.) the search yielded about 83 per cent with some information. It is true that a number of the names were al-

ready in our catalog file, but the time saved and the increase of output were marked. Naturally reference libraries profit most directly and should do most of the cooperative work, but such bibliographical advance as that furnished by the double, or I might say, the triple service of the Union Catalog through its cooperation with the Card Division, and by cooperative cataloging, is surely of interest to the whole library profession.

The scholar who knows his way about in a first-class library has at his command the most important aids to study and research; a good catalog that answers most of his questions concerning the library's resources, and all need bibliographical tools. He has also the immense advantage of actually consulting and comparing books on the shelf. If the classification is also close and precise, his work is further facilitated. He is likely to know more than any reference librarian about the bibliographies and references in his own special field, but he still needs the reference librarian for many short-cuts to information, and to gather his material within the library, and from other libraries by loan and photostatic service.

There are various theories of reference work, even in regard to the fairly well-defined service in a college or university library. But we can probably agree that reference work is service in aid of some sort of study, and that the reference librarian is the contact officer between the catalog and the public. Perhaps we can also agree that the function of a reference librarian in a college or university library should primarily be to help with the machinery rather than with the topic. It may safely be said that the stronger the reference librarian, the greater is her appreciation and understanding of the aid a good catalog can give her. The special services the reference librarian and cataloger may be able to do each other are conditioned by the character and purpose of their library, but their common stamping ground is the catalog, and they should be each other's strongest allies. Their equipment in many respects needs to be similar, they both serve the same public, for the same ends, but the reference librarian is the otherwise missing link between the catalog and the reader. As such, she is expected to be a miracle of tact, a lightning performer and even a mind reader. No one better appreciates her difficulties and her performance than her library twin, the cataloger.

What The Reference Department Expects Of The Catalog And Catalog Department[1]

By HELEN L. PURDUM

Reference Librarian, Akron, Ohio, Public Library

THE CATALOG represents to the Reference Department the most important reference tool in the library. Frankly, we are so dependent upon the worth and unableness of this tool that our service may be either bettered or limited thereby.

We look to the card catalog as the exhaustive index of book material in the library, and compare its function to the index of a book. Unlike a book index however, it is alive, constantly changing, and should reflect the activity of the book collection.

May we say here, that a catalog should conform to the type of library for which it is made; and in its making should be considered the type of library service that library proposes to give. Specifically, the catalog of a public library is used by both the public and the library staff. The catalog should therefore be sufficiently popular and simple so that the public can either use it spontaneously, or learn to use it from brief instruction; notwithstanding that "the public" includes every one from the high school boy to adults, learned and unlearned, many of whom are using a library for the first time. It is hard for us to remember that a library catalog is unique to every one except a librarian and that even in its simplest form is pretty well filled with library science. Further, this same catalog should suffice the needs of the professional library staff. Not an easy task to create such a tool, we grant you.

Experience tells us that the public usually asks for a publication by title. Rare is the patron who can produce author, title, subject and series of the book he desires. It would seem, therefore, that there should be a title card for every book, as well as cards for all subtitles, alternate titles, and cover titles; plus a generous use of series cards. Any entries that aid in the identification of a publication or person have their value, as the name of a seemingly obscure editor or illustrator which may furnish the only clue to a publication. Furthermore, obscurity to a librarian may mean "of greatest importance" to a library patron.

Was there ever a catalog with too many analytics? We think not. Author and title analytics for all plays not included in standard play indexes are much appreciated. It is remarkable how the addition of these "accessory" cards facilitates library service.

The reference librarian more often approaches the catalog in search of subject material. It is then we bless subject analytics and every "see" and "see also" reference we meet. In the rush of work one is not always fortunate enough to think of the best subject heading first, and any guides that direct the way

[1] Paper presented before the Ohio Library Association at Columbus, Ohio.

save much time, patience and energy. In fact, naive patrons are as impressed by our use of these catalog "tricks" as by the mysteries of the *Readers' Guide to Periodicals*, and it is a pity that catalogers so rarely share in this pleasurable, though pseudo display of skill. An alert reference librarian should note any scarcity of analytics on certain subjects in which the library is weak, and report them to the cataloger. For example, she might ask for a diagnosis of some collective biographies. She might also call the attention of the cataloger to those instances in which there is only one entry, or too few entries on a certain subject.

In a popular, public library, simplification of the author entry by the omission of certain bibliographic details seems practicable, as a simple entry is less confusing to the library patron. In Akron we have worked on this theory and it has presented no difficulties. We have also tried to keep the catalog popular in tone by not following the Library of Congress subject headings too faithfully, and find that the substitution of more popular scientific terms is preferable.

In the physical makeup and appearance of the catalog we hazard a few suggestions: the placing of the catalog as near the reference desk as is fair to other departments in the library, preferably in a space that is well lighted, and not crowded; catalog trays well and clearly labeled; a generous supply of guide cards of a good quality, surely anything less is not economy. We ask the prompt removal of obsolete cards, and the prompt and correct filing of new cards. It is this point to which the above statement refers, "The catalog is alive, constantly changing, and should reflect the activity of the book collection." The prompt insertion and withdrawal of cards gives us confidence in the catalog, and prevents the time-wasting effort, and inefficiency of consulting other sources.

We all know the remark about correct shelving. "A book out of place is a book lost." A catalog card out of place may mean as much. Should not the task of filing, or revision, occasionally be performed by the cataloger herself, as a check on the work of her assistants? It might also give her an insight into the strength and weaknesses of the catalog and book collection, that cannot be gained from the consultation of the shelf list alone.

The cataloger, of course, occupies a most fortunate position in the library system, as every book that enters the library must make her acquaintance, and meet her scrutiny. Praise to the cataloger, who when examining new books, remembers the reference librarian, and calls her attention to those of particular reference value, or others that should be duplicated in the reference collection.

Having gone thus far, this cataloger will probably display other virtues. She will submit regularly a list of new subject headings to other departments. She will hasten to notify the Reference Department that a timely publication has just arrived, or that a long awaited reference book has finally come. It has happened more than once, that the only satisfactory answer to a question lay in a newly arrived, and uncataloged book. She will ask the reference librarian if a certain book really deserves analytics, which headings are the most suitable for the book in hand, and whether a particular document should be cataloged, etc.

Now a cataloger not only compiles and administers the library catalog, she also classifies the books; and by these two operations she practically controls the organization of the book collection. The reference librarian, therefore, appreciates an occasional consultation about the classification of either circulating or reference books, and expects to be promptly notified of any reclassification.

We admire the mathematical precision, and absolute consistency with which the cataloger works, and unless these qualities appear in the catalog we are helpless. However, being pragmatists, we feel these qualities should not be overworked, and judge the catalog alone on its usableness. Catalogers probably have preferences among reference librarians. We prefer catalogers who do not believe that the last word on the art of cataloging has been spoken.

It has been said that cataloging experience is essential to good reference work. Is it not also true that reference experience helps to make good catalogers? Some interchange of assistants may be an answer; an occasional trial behind the scenes for the reference librarian, and occasional desk experience for the cataloger. Surely she should be given some opportunity to judge directly the results of her craft. As reference librarians we feel very strongly that, after all, there is no substitute for work with the public. And after years of experience we still believe there are many new things under the sun. Every day brings some new experience; a new question, a new way of asking an old one, a new person, or a new demand on the catalog.

If an interchange of assistants is not feasible, there should be some form of constant communication between the two departments. One department is the producer, the other the consumer. As reference librarians, we should be intelligent and critical consumers of the cataloger's product, but critical in the best sense, which includes appreciation.

Recipe For A Cataloger[1]

By MRS. F. GRACE WALKER

Head, Catalog Department, Evansville, Ind., Public Library

WE HAVE always heard that "too many cooks spoil the broth", but surely the trouble there lies in the overzealousness of the too many cooks and not in the efficacy of the recipe for the broth. A good recipe calls for the best of ingredients, carefully measured, thoroughly mixed, and treated to the proper temperature. Then surely the result will be a delicious product. In seeking a recipe for a cataloger, we discover first that a cataloger's functions can be divided into the same number of parts as Caesar's "All Gaul"—three:

1. Relation to her public.
2. Relation to her co-workers.
3. Relation to herself.

The first two parts involve her work—the catalog, as it concerns the public, for whom she interprets her books, and as it concerns the staff, with whom she works in cooperation. We shall not deal with either of these, as they are freely and frequently discussed in magazines and in meetings, sometimes to our credit, and often to our discredit.

We are concerned with her relation to herself; and we wonder what kind of a person she is, as she sits far removed "from the madding crowd", surrounded by workers intensively busy and obviously full of concentration. What kind of a mind does she have? What sort of knowledge does she possess? Is she world-minded? Is she limited to the content of the book before her, or can she see it in its relation to the world at large? What are the essential requirements for a cataloger, we ask? What ingredients must be used for the making of a cataloger?

Margaret Mann in her *Introduction to Cataloging and Classification of Books* lists nineteen qualities. We shall not now consider what I shall term Technical Achievements, such as accuracy, industriousness, neatness, speed, system. These are qualities that can be developed. We need something deeper than these, necessary though they are.

First of all, there must be as a foundation a real talent for cataloging work, a liking for detail, an ability to enjoy while pursuing. Someone has said that "All work is hard unless you care for it and are interested in it. Interest is to work what oil is to machinery." We can never do our best unless we are interested. Interest presupposes alertness, curiosity about things, willingness to investigate and discover secrets for ourselves.

A fundamental trouble with cataloging work is the way that the subject is often taught in library schools. There it is made a matter of technique primarily, of rule, of 2 plus 2 equals 4. That is no way to make our profession attractive to tender young librarians, who, entangled in too much red tape, may develop complexes against cataloging, although being by nature true catalogers. The schools are too much inclined to look upon cataloging as dieticians look upon spinach—most unappetizing but highly beneficial—so cataloging in its disciplinary rôle becomes a subject to be avoided. Cataloging should be shown in its pleasanter aspects, less exacting and onerous, less red ink!

An innate sense of detail, an ease in remembering minutiae is essential for the cataloger. For "cataloging is the doing of little things in a big way" and we must recognize that these little things are necessary to the machinery of the department, and consequently are important. Unless there is a natural aptitude for this type of work, a person should not try to be a cataloger. If detail is irksome, if research is tedious, she will always forget some small item, will give up her search just before she reaches her goal. To try to fit the square peg in the round hole is a mistake at any time and can sometimes be near tragedy in a Catalog Department. Diligence and conscientiousness profit the worker nothing. All processes are drudgery to her. We have all had these square pegs and have scarcely known what to do with them or for them. My advice is to find a square hole as quickly as possible instead of trying to force the square peg into the round hole. On the other hand, there is a great joy in watching a born cataloger find herself in her work. Nothing is really irksome, and the teasing problems that come up resolve themselves into little jigsaws to be solved all in the day's work.

The second ingredient must be Mental Alertness, a keen mind, native intelligence. To our book knowledge we must add the ability to understand and interpret books. We cannot go to sleep on our job; no little side trips of the mind while we are classifying or cataloging. There must be a steady effort to analyze the book, to discover what the author is saying and goodness knows that is hard enough sometimes these days. With men writing about so many theoretical topics—systems of economics, panaceas for depressions, technocracy with its intangible values—we are often up against it! Therefore as we concentrate, we need to develop the keenest book sense. We must call all our education, our cultural knowledge to our aid as we use our minds intelligently in our effort to understand the book in our hands.

We should cultivate the scientific mind. This mind has been defined by Arthur Little, President of the American Chemical Company, as possessing four powers:

[1] Paper presented before Ohio Valley Regional Group of Catalogers.

1. The simplicity to wonder.
2. The ability to question.
3. The power to generalize.
4. The capacity to apply.

The classifier and cataloger must be willing to admit there is much she does not know, and must keep herself ready to wonder at the vast store of knowledge in the world of books so that she is not content until she has penetrated as deeply as she can into this knowledge. If she is curious enough to question, she will not accept things because of custom, tradition, or the ease of the path of least resistance. She must have a wide enough knowledge to recognize obscure relationships and be able to track out hidden truths. With this eager questioning, this mental curiosity, she will be capable of using this information to the advantage of her catalog. She can apply herself with assurance to her task, and labor with zeal because of her inner satisfaction in having understood.

With a foundation ingredient and an added ingredient to balance the recipe, we need an element to furnish lightness and to provide stimulation. Let us suggest Vision, Imagination, as our third ingredient. Mere book knowledge is not sufficient. An alert mind is not always a discerning mind nor a far-seeing mind. Yet in the business of cataloging we must see far beyond the immediate task. We must visualize the questioning public, must recognize the rights of the seeking librarian. We must be able to sense relationships between searchers and books, learn to distinguish real values in books, and catch the time perspective of our work. We translate and interpret not only for today but for a far-away tomorrow, and we must be capable of imagining the needs of the future. Maxwell Droke has said, "I am resolved to develop a 'Tomorrow' viewpoint in meeting the problems of today." Too often we see only as far as our own departments, our own catalogs, our own public; we become narrow in thought and deed, being satisfied with doing our little as well as we can. We should learn to keep our minds open to new influences and new suggestions, we should be willing to experiment, to venture into new fields. We should use our power to generalize, to see our work in its true perspective. Of course, we shall make mistakes, but we shall profit by those mistakes. Our experiences should help to lead on to bigger projects and more valuable accomplishment. We must not permit ourselves to be bound down or limited, but should realize the wideness of our horizon, sense the importance of our interpretations, and vision the relation of our work to the world of men and books.

With the three essential ingredients in our recipe, a real talent for catalog work, a mental alertness with an analyzing mind, and the ability to vision the process as a completed whole, the fourth ingredient grows out of the first three by its own power. What shall we call it? Technical Requirements, Achievements; all the qualities that become a necessary part of the cataloger. We predict that you will become accurate because research promotes it; you will develop speed as you become accustomed to your duties, working neither too fast to do well nor so slowly as to retard. Your memory will improve with numerous repeatings; professional technique will soon be automatic habit. System will be advanced in order to expedite routine; neatness follows system "as the day the night"; industriousness will be your natural tendency as you become more and more interested in projects and tasks. Stability will increase as you sense the value of your recordings; confusion of mind and method will vanish. The Good Book says, "Seek ye first. . . ." then—"All these things shall be added unto you." Let us believe that they will be.

Far too often we are like the old sailor:

> "There was an old sailor my grandfather knew
> Who had so many things which he wanted to do
> That, whenever he thought it was time to begin,
> He couldn't, because of the state he was in."

So many tasks await us. In fact, as Mr. Mischoff says, "The average Catalog Department is so far behind in its schedule that it can only be compared with the docket of the Supreme Court." Do not let this discourage you unduly. Steady, consistent effort produces even, accurate work. Even old Pepys, busybody that he was, said, "Busy 'til night, blessing myself nightly to see what a deal of business goes off a man's hands when he stays at it". We rejoice as we recognize the truth of that.

When our catalogs are not as perfect as we want them to be, can the fault ever be found in ourselves? Do we lack an interest in our work that hampers our ability? Are we sluggish? Do we think in circles? Are we not mentally alert enough to catch the direction of the fast blowing currents of modern thought? Have we no vision which will inspire us in our efforts to interpret books to people? Has our technical ability slipped so that we neglect card information necessary to the public? If we analyze ourselves, we may be able to discover why some of the inconsistencies and inaccuracies of our catalog appear. And in knowing our faults, surely we can rectify them.

What then is our recipe for a cataloger? Thirty per cent natural ability for cataloging work; 30 per cent mental alertness and keen mind; 20 per cent vision and imagination; 20 per cent technical achievements—and we find ourselves face to face with a 100 per cent cataloger!

The Gift of Tears

After night struggle, dry of eye, and pain
Where never peace could sail,
There was a mist, and through the mist came rain
Like silver threads in a veil.

—From *Poems, 1930-1933*
By Benjamin Musser
Courtesy of The Caxton Printers, Ltd.

"Please Send Me A Book About—"

By KATHARINE JEAN MIDDLETON

Reference Librarian, Traveling Library And Study Club Department, Wisconsin Free Library Commission

IN SPITE OF depressions and decreased appropriations the work of the Traveling Library and Study Club Department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission goes steadily on, providing books for shut-ins, for children, for the lonely, for all who otherwise would be totally without library service. Three mails a day bring letters from all over the state from persons seeking books and information on every subject under the sun, and, incidentally, providing much of interest and amusement for the reference librarian to whose lot it falls to try to satisfy the demands.

Since incomes began to vanish, many people have fallen back on free books to take the place of luxuries. Last winter came a letter from a farmer's wife and the mother of four children, living up north, saying:

"Dear Friends: Your letter and the package of books made us feel that we had found a wonderful new friend, if not a veritable Aladdin's lamp. Don't you like to think of the families who are living in one and two room shacks, doing without everything but the barest necessities, but who can gather around the evening lamp to a veritable feast of good things through the books you send out? My husband and I have had little education as far as schooling goes, but all our lives we have read and read, until now we are considered very well educated. We might have worked longer hours and had more of this world's goods, but 'Man does not live by bread alone,' and we do not feel the time spent in reading has been wasted."

As Christmas approached there came another letter from her: "As the low ebb of our finances will not permit of any extra holiday expenditures, we will give ourselves a treat with borrowed books." After asking for several books by title, she added, "Please send us a book or two of travel or biography, something interesting to read aloud, but nothing deep or problematic, as we have problems enough of our own just now. We shall have such a good time reading during the two weeks' vacation." Again, she says, "It is splendid to be able to borrow books, when we can't borrow anything else, or buy anything."

Akin to that mother is one who also wrote before Christmas for books for her two girls to read during the holidays. One daughter had recently graduated from high school, the other from grade school, and both were real bookworms. Their mother had absolutely no money for gifts other than one or two necessary articles of clothing, so she proposed to provide them with all the books they could read during vacation. It gave the reference librarian a feeling of being first cousin to Santa Claus to send off a dozen books to each of those families.

People who are out of work are turning to the library for relief from boredom and too much pondering on the whys and wherefores of unemployment. In March a man wrote, "I was put out of work last August and have absolutely nothing to do, so please send as many books as possible. P.S. Ain't it a grand depression?" A student, having to give up his University work for lack of money, and having no job, appeals to the library, saying, "I should like to study independently until such time as I am able to return to school. . . . I am interested in various fields of study, and would appreciate your sending me a suggestive list for Economics, English and American novels, and printed music for the piano." Considerable time is given every day to compiling reading courses, short or long, the subjects limited only by the range of the human mind. Nursing, dietetics, poetry, aviation, cartooning, advertising, interior decoration, flower arrangement, are only a few of the more popular topics. Borrowers coming personally to the library have sometimes said that books are their only source of recreation in these times of no income and nothing to do, and not infrequently their only barrier against utter despair.

The letters asking "how to do or make" things are endless. One man wants to know how to tan leather, as he has several hides he cannot sell and would like to make up into articles for home use, while a woman asks for instructions as to carding wool by hand, in order to utilize some fleeces she has. Inquiries as to how to raise mushrooms, bullfrogs, raspberries, herbs, angleworms, kittens, calves and children must be dealt with daily, sometimes with fear and trembling on the part of the reference librarian who has raised none of them. A worried mother writes, "Would you please send me a good book on child training. My twin boys are seven years of age. I want them to grow up very nicely with the right kind of training, and I want them to have beautiful minds and characters. Perhaps you can help me by sending the right book."

Hobbies galore require first aid in the way of directions for collecting stamps, making block prints, training puppies, constructing radios, iceboats, log cabins, dish gardens. One family, interested in birds, needs colored illustrations to help identify them, while another family, making a study of the plants and flowers to be found on the home farm, asks for pictures of Wisconsin flowers. Two women are traveling about England by books, reading, history, description, biography, literature of the country, meeting frequently to discuss what they have read. Neither is free actually to travel, but each thoroughly enjoys doing it vicariously, hoping some day to see the places she has studied.

Occasionally the reference librarian feels she should have taken a course in popular medicine, so

many are the calls for information on diseases of all sorts, their diagnosis and treatment. A patient who has little faith in doctors, "who don't tell you nothing, anyway," feels sure he has had the flu and thinks "I maybe could get a book from you on flu, colds and grippe." A distracted father writes that his wife expects her fifth child in the middle of winter, they are twenty-five miles from a doctor and it is practically certain one could not reach her in time, so would the library please send him a book giving simple directions as to what to do when the baby comes. A book or two is sent off with fervent prayers that all will go well. A distressed woman "would like to know if diet is a sure cure for catarrhal deafness," and explains over several pages about her trial of a diet advocated by an enterprising gentleman in California, and of a number of "cures" sent by post by various gentry eager to make money, if not to fulfill their marvellous promises. A personal correspondence eventually results in her announcing that she has decided not to take the mail order treatment of a particularly notorious quack, but she guesses she "will take a bottle recommended by a neighbor." Whereupon the librarian sighs over the gullibility of human nature, writes a protest to the medical association of the state where the quack holds forth, and turns to less complicated matters.

Weather plays its part in the library service. There comes a plea from "a lonesome girl in a terribly cold country" for "three peppy novels," while some shut-ins ask for books "to help pass these winter days." From the north a letter asking for an extension of time on some books goes on to say, "The children had to stay near the schoolhouse one week during the cold weather, so we haven't had very much time to read. You may be interested to know that our rural carrier carried this nine-pound package of books four miles and a half on foot over snow-blocked roads when it was twenty degrees below zero. Coming as it did during such bad weather and just as three of our local banks closed, we found the package of books a big help." A few days later another northern resident explains his delay in returning a book by saying, "We are having a regular blizzard and as it started yesterday morning and kept up all night and today, we are quite sure it will be impossible for the rural carrier to get to his destination today. Even if that were possible, nobody could stand the seven mile snowshoe round trip in this gale which would have to be faced for half that distance." A cyclone blows over a barn, lightning sets a house on fire, and the harassed owners turn to books for solace and forgetfulness for a little while.

Each day there comes a host of letters from children asking for books on all sorts of subjects, such as "inflammation on Greek sculpture," logging in Wisconsin, the legend of the witch hazel tree, the development of the horse and its relation to crime, prehistoric costumes, how to form a school club, conduct a school band, write a school yell, what the League of Nations has accomplished, what George Washington raised on his farm. Biographies of writers, painters, musicians, famous or little known, seem to be favorite topics for themes, vying with those describing the future occupation of the writer. In that last connection, a request for information on embalming and schools of undertaking was the occasion for the purchase of a textbook on undertaking and a careful inquiry as to the best schools, all of which was sent to the writer, only to have him return the book with the following postcard: "I got cold feet on that book on embalming. Please send me a book on dentistry, as my mother wanted me to be a dentist. Also send one on baseball because I like that." A course in mind reading would sometimes be a valuable asset to a librarian who has to guess for what purpose a book is wanted.

Shy young things of either sex write for help in developing an interesting personality. One bashful youngster, having asked for books to help her become more attractive, was much upset to have the postman read the card giving the names of the books sent her, as he teased her about them. Perplexed lovers appeal to the library for assistance in writing love letters and the conduct of courtship, while every spring there is an epidemic of requests for information on the etiquette of weddings and how to plan a trousseau. On the other hand, a minister writes for a book that will help him convince his parishioners that expensive funerals are neither good taste nor necessary. A civic-minded group desires to transform an ugly, bare, town-hall into a community center and little theater, and wants books dealing with color schemes, scenery, stage building. A curious patron requires exact information as to how a fly walks on the ceiling and how it takes its feet off, while another must have definite knowledge of the world a hundred years hence.

Club women appeal to the library for help in writing papers. They are interested in child welfare, pure food laws, international relations, the history and customs of foreign countries, music, poetry, drama. They are giving increasing attention to politics and government of state and nation, looking into the matters of graft, taxation, uses of public funds. Many clubs are studying the accomplishments of women in art, medicine, literature. A survey of the club programs for a year proves that women are thinking along a great many different lines, getting away from the old style of paper about "The Poetry of Robert Browning," and showing an eagerness for knowledge about the great problems of their own day.

The daily requests come to the library on all sorts of stationery, from the finest bond to the gray, lined variety found in every country store, even on postcards that have been used before, and not infrequently on a piece of a brown paper bag. But the point is that they do come in a never-ending and steadily increasing stream, from rich and poor, young and old, the educated and the uneducated, all hungry for the knowledge or amusement the Traveling Library Department books can give them.

"It would be profitable to learn what proportion of library book borrowing originates in hobbies and leisure time interests."
——From "Leisure Time Interests and the Library", By Joseph L. Wheeler

The Librarian Looks At Himself[1]

By BETH TURNER

Head Cataloger, Woman's College Library, Duke University, Durham, N. C.

A QUESTIONNAIRE made out by our librarian for the members of her staff startled me into a realization of the complete ignorance of many of us concerning our profession. This does not apply to the daily work of the "faithful library employee". It concerns chiefly our contact with the outside world. This questionnaire included such inquiries as "Who is president of A.L.A.? Who is the state librarian? What is the difference in the duties of a state library commission and a state library? What are the regional library organizations?" It would be unusually interesting to know how many library assistants could answer these few questions. Where would college librarians come in the scale of knowledge of the library world?

Students entering library schools are at the impressionable period. Some are ravaged from many hours in the classroom. Some are eager young men and women just emerged from college with an A.B. degree. Others are there for reasons known only to themselves. This is the time to catch those revived and eager sparks of enthusiasm and turn them into definite channels. Wide awake professors catch the attention of many of these students. Lectures during the year by as many as possible of our outstanding members of the profession are the high lights of the library schools. Since a large number of students have had no experience in libraries before entering library school, the spirit of the profession must be gained in that one year.

If the library school meets the problem of making its students professional minded, the libraries employing the graduates should certainly follow with a spirit of progressiveness and broadmindedness. Young library assistants, the kind I know best, have to be inspired and prodded. We are somewhat like the waiter Arnold Bennett writes about in his *Journal*. He said:

> "A waiter in a coffee-room at a hotel didn't know that *riz de veau* meant sweetbread. In fact he asserted that it didn't. It often happens that waiters don't know at all what they are selling and don't care. They ought to be told in detail every day."

But this sad fact confronts us. Librarians and department heads so often see only the daily routine of work. They do not see that their staff works the seven hours, more or less, required and leaves with no thought during the day or later of this work as a profession, nor of the work as a part of one of the greatest services to humanity. Too many of us cannot see one inch beyond the catalog we make, the periodicals we keep in neat piles, or the books we replace on shelves. The ruts in college and university libraries are almost certain to be deeper than those in public libraries. There is little contact with people and much difficult routine work. It has a tendency to deaden the enthusiasm aroused in library school. Untrained assistants haven't the background of library knowledge to sustain them. Thus the administrators must form the contacts and pass on to their staff the knowledge gained. A librarian alive to this fact, has no idea what a splendid influence he can have on his assistants and he should not remain aloof. His is the most uplifting influence in the young librarian's world.

Our profession has a simple problem in comparison with the school teachers who are numbered by the hundreds of thousands. There are little more than eleven thousand librarians in the United States. We should be able to stimulate ideals and professional interest. The reading matter which would keep us in close touch consists mainly of five magazines. These are, THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, published twice a month, The A.L.A. *Bulletin* and *Proceedings*, *The Library Quarterly*, *The Wilson Bulletin* and *The Publishers' Weekly*. The two last named have so much valuable information they should be included. The library publications of each state form an outstanding part in this list. This is a simple list of magazines, yet they hold the knowledge of utmost importance to our professional world. How can librarians have ambition to do or be something worth while if they don't know what has been done or what should be done. Anyone who feels the need and value of books in his life knows that the people who have made free libraries possible are fine representatives of the best in our country. The younger librarians may not want to be like these leaders, but these librarians, our celebrities at A.L.A., State and Regional meetings, have given much to their profession in the way of leadership and service. They are worth knowing if only through printed matter. They aren't names only, but the spirit that has made library service possible throughout our country.

I know a group of very young M.D.'s who are beginning individual work. These men, out of their small collections, pay for expensive medical journals and periodicals. They would not dare take the risk of not knowing the latest developments in general medicine and their specialized field. Are the librarians so different from these M.D.'s? Can we know that we are performing our daily routine with the most up-to-date methods? If we would read our library periodicals carefully for three or four months, discussions would arise among the staff members and professional interest would be stimulated. Each librarian should work to contribute something of enough importance to the profession to deserve national recognition.

[1] Paper presented before North Carolina Library Association, May 10, 1933.

Why The Latest Book?

By JOHNSON BRIGHAM

Librarian, Iowa State Library, Des Moines, Iowa

ONE OF the important duties of the librarian is clearly to lift Literature above the level of the fashion magazine. The fashion magazine acquaints its readers with the latest vagaries of that mysterious group referred to as "they." "They are wearing gowns longer—or shorter." "They are extending—or shortening the waist line," etc. Every month's issue brings its report of changes "they" are making in styles.

We are almost unconsciously playing into the hands of the guilds who tell us what "they" regard as the latest thing in the book-world. One month it is *Bad Girl*: another month it is the scandal of Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton. I must say in all fairness that the guilds do name not a few books which may be valuable in years to come.

The latest book craze robs the reader of the chief sources of inspiration—the great books of all time. Hamilton Mabie, years ago, wrote a little book called *Books of Power*. I like the phrase, in other words, books that healthfully influence the life. Good literature is not of yesterday, today or tomorrow. It is like the diamond. It may have come to the surface of world thought today or yesterday, or a hundred or a thousand years ago. Its value lies in the quality not in the date of its output.

The latest book may, once or twice in a thousand, be a notable discovery or a genuine inspiration, but the world's libraries are full of time-tried books—the discoveries of other years and other eras. But, lest you dismiss me as a mere glorifier of the past, reiterating the old story "there were giants in those days," I will add an old librarian's word of caution: no book is valuable solely because it is old.

Take no critic's word for a book. Try out even a classic; see whether it has value for you. If it has, it will have value for some other reader. Another suggestion is this, before rejecting a classic, give a book that the world has accepted as such the benefit of the doubt. When you read it, you may not have been in the right mood for it.

How lightly we value that greatest of artificial blessings!—books! How uncomplainingly and forgivingly they enter into our lives! We incline to neglect them for the movies, for bridge, for mere chatter, even for the cross-word or jig-saw puzzle! But they wait patiently on our shelves until the right moment comes. They are the cheapest blessing on the market. By an investment of a dollar, or two or three dollars, we may bring into our thought and lives, and the lives and thought of those we serve, rare volumes of information, the world's great dramas, the most inspirational of the poets, the works of the world's profoundest philosophers and their best interpreters, the most illuminating travelogs, soul-stirring romances.

We need to go back a few hundred years to learn anew what a treasure a real book is. I have before me two large volumes, each with thick board covers and copper clamps to which chains were once attached to hold them to the raised and slanting desks of the period, where the privileged few could lift the covers and read. The pages are beautifully inscribed by pious monks, with hand-painted initial letters in colors. Those books were written by learned monks in the fifteenth century, before Gutenberg invented the art of printing from movable types. They were in use in Florence before Savonarola preached and suffered and died at the stake. When they were in use in antiphonal service, they were held as sacred. Hundreds of years afterwards they found their way into the Florentine book-market—probably the famous Ponte Vecchio, and a single volume, the older, was marked £4000. An impoverished bookseller in Florence sold the two volumes for £75.

About three hundred years later, in 1695, Tonson, a London bookmaker engaged a poor old man, a man of great reputation as poet, dramatist and Latin scholar, John Dryden by name, to translate into English verse, the poetical works of Virgil. The old man, though in delicate health, worked three years on the job, waiting impatiently for his pay. The work was done so well that many years after, Pope pronounced it the greatest work of translation ever performed. Even as late as the seventeenth century, books, though no longer chained down, were accessible only to the few. These two illustrations are given only as reminders of the comparative inaccessibility of books, a few centuries ago.

Today, how different! Every day the librarian's desk is covered with book catalogs, their many valued items offered at surprisingly low prices. Let me leave with you younger readers, two practical suggestions:

1. This period of depression and low prices is the time to stock our libraries with the permanently valuable books.

2. This era of reduced appropriation for books is a good time for a halt in the purchase of the latest book simply because it is the latest and most called for; a good time to strengthen our libraries by the purchase of books that have stood the test of time.

I cannot whole-heartedly subscribe to Emerson's hard and fast rule "Never read (or buy) any book that is not a year old." This rule would deprive us and our readers of the few extremely interesting and valuable books for which we cannot afford to wait a year. But in this time of straitened income, as a general rule, it is safe to try out the books we are tempted to buy, and to note the reading public's reaction to a highly recommended book.

THE
LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Editorial Forum

Economy or Educational Sacrifice?

JUST AT A TIME WHEN THE DEPRESSION seems to be on the upward curve there comes news of public libraries forced to eliminate their entire book buying fund. After several years of book fund slashing, to have no fund for books this year is indeed a tragic outlook. Surely, there is a danger point beyond which general cuts and certainly book fund cuts cannot go without danger of destroying the work of years, the integrity of the entire library system. In face of the testimony as to depression uses of the library, civic leaders should rally to opposition of further cuts.

In one town the city fathers have recently decided that the public library is the only place in which economies can now be made and the book fund has been reduced by 75 per cent. In another town that has had a twelve thousand dollar book appropriation the trustees propose to eliminate the entire book buying fund. Is this economy or educational sacrifice?

Librarians all over the country have expressed themselves feelingly regarding book fund cuts. Adam Strohm of Detroit has said: "The slashing of the book fund clearly strikes at the very heart of the library." Mary Rothrock of the Knoxville Public Library feels that "A library which does not constantly buy new books is at best a museum and at worst perhaps a mausoleum." And Ralph Munn of Pittsburgh: "Books and personnel form the life blood of library service. Neither item should be thinned beyond the point at which reasonable satisfactory work can be done over a period of years. The only alternative in many cities is to reduce the size of the system through which the life blood must flow."

In the progressive depletion of the book stock, has any thought been given on the part of the city fathers to the tomorrow when books, not replaced, not rebound, which have stood the wear and tear of use far beyond their normal life will be in tatters? Then the long process of building up, instead of keeping up, the library system will demand funds in larger proportion. If the cutting and thinning process is carried to the point where the public library is simply a large framework with no vitality, the country will have lost one of its greatest educational mediums.

The unswerving loyalty of library staffs during the Depression period is a fine testimony to the inward spirit which each member has created through years of devotion to the service. The librarian's task has not been an easy one. Cuts in book and maintenance funds are made by civic fathers and library trustees who often see only a building equipped with books, who do not seem able to vision the constant replacements and additions needed to keep that collection of books alive and active to meet the ever-increasing demands on the part of the public who turn to it in time of need. Even the borrowers themselves do not always feel the effect of book cuts until a year or two have passed, being passively content to re-read old favorites and search out unfamiliar titles. But the realization comes that their library is not giving them the books they need and they blame only the librarians for this condition. Protests from the public very seldom reach the ears of the library trustees or civic bodies who made this deplorable condition possible.

Again and again through this period we have heard and read testimonies of the finest telling of the mental, character, and civic spirit that has been fostered by the public library in spite of minimum rations. The library has played a leading part in keeping up individual morale and how important this is for, more than want and deprivation and hunger, a broken morale is the tragedy of the Depression.

Librarians must take new heart and again, with renewed vigor, make the civic leaders, the reading public, and especially the library trustees fully conscious that the problem of unemployment is not merely one of feeding and sheltering, but is also one of keeping up individual morale. The librarian has a difficult task but a continuing responsibility to make clear to the public and civic authorities that, after all, "the library is on the inside"!

Lowell, Mass., And The Voice Of Authority

DURING THIS PERIOD OF STOCK-TAKING, THE Lowell Public Library has accomplished a masterstroke; Frank P. Hill has, at its request, made a survey of it. In choosing Dr. Hill, the trustees showed great wisdom. They secured an eminently successful librarian of a system so much larger than theirs that he was able not only to solve the present problems, but also to suggest ways of meeting those of the future which will come with the sure growth which is to follow. Moreover, the board selected one who, over fifty years ago, was a member of the staff, so that he could bring both his wide experience and a sympathetic understanding of the community.

His job was to modernize an old library: "Here you will find that Lowell has the most backward library of any city of like size in the state. It has an antiquated charging system (some one has called it not only medieval but prehistoric); a smaller per capita circulation of books; lower salary list; a smaller total city appropriation; a smaller amount expended for the purchase of books; and no open

shelves from which borrowers may select their own books."

Dr. Hill's recommendations, as printed in the *Lowell Courier-Citizen* for December 7, 1933, which have been accepted, are a joy to read. He treats charging system, open shelves, children's room, duplicate pay collection, trustees, staff, and technicalities of administration and routine in a most felicitous manner. It reads like the last word in library science, and though he gives no two ways of doing things—telling of only the best—there is no pedantry about it.

This fortunate avoidance is perhaps due to two characteristics. In every possible respect, he thoughtfully links his recommendation with the purpose for which it is intended. It prescribes efficiency only as a means of attracting readers and making them happier users of the library. He epitomizes when he says, "If you approve and carry out these reforms, you will stand at the top of the list instead of at the bottom; you will have a library used by an ever-increasing number of citizens."

The second characteristic is its quiet fun, as in his important admonition: "One trustee and the librarian, or his assistant, should represent the library at conferences of the American Library Association. You will find it no junket."

It is such an admirable report that librarians and trustees with similar problems of archaic practice or plant will do well to secure a copy in some form and study it carefully. Or, better still, adopt the idea of Lowell. One is reminded of the notable work done by H. M. Lydenberg and others in surveying the problem of the Reynolds Library at Rochester, New York, recently and happily solved. It is a sensible way—this calling in specialists. If the trustees—who may be hesitant—do not "see the light," there is no reason why the librarian, who finds need of change but cannot overcome the lethargy of the situation, should not call an experienced, disinterested observer to lend a hand. With self-examination the order of the day, this is a propitious time to act.

American Booksellers' Code Hearing

THE PUBLIC HEARING BEFORE THE N.R.A. Administrators on the proposed code of the American Booksellers' Association was held February 3 and while inconclusive, showed that the N.R.A. is increasingly hostile to retail price fixing. Since the curtailment of library discounts is closely related to price fixing, it would seem that American libraries at present have nothing to worry about. The hearing was not held on the code first reported by the Booksellers' Association, as printed in *The Publishers' Weekly* of October 21, but on a proposed supplementary schedule which is considerably different. Libraries are interested chiefly in Paragraph B, Section 4, of this revised code which provides:

> No bookseller shall sell any edition of any book at less than the resale price set by the publisher for such edition with the following exceptions:
>
> b. Sales of books to public libraries, schools, and school libraries, colleges and college libraries, church libraries, charitable organizations, State reading circles and other public agencies for institutional and or institutional library purposes only, provided that if the National Booksellers Council shall at any time, with the approval of the Administrator, fix discounts for such sales, discounts in excess thereof shall not be allowed. Any such discount shall not be increased beyond that amount by special consideration. A cash discount of not over two per cent, and or cost of transportation shall not be considered a special consideration.

The National Booksellers' Council here referred to would be composed of retailers. The bookselling trade is furthermore designated as a division of the retail code to be represented in the national retail code authority, which differentiates retailers from wholesalers or producers. The effect of this division of authority retains the present organization in the book trade and permits publishers, jobbers, and retailers to set their own discounts without control from another branch of the trade. The wholesalers or jobbers operate under an entirely different code and the publishers have already drawn a code on which hearings will probably be held this month. Unless there is a considerable change in the official attitude, it would seem that libraries have won their point for discounts, based as at present on purchasing power and credit rating. This would mean, as explained in a recent issue of the A.L.A. *Bulletin*, that the smaller libraries would continue to enjoy a discount of 25 per cent and the larger libraries would probably obtain as large a discount under the code as they are receiving at present. It is too soon to make definite predictions, however, because the situation has changed with kaleidoscopic rapidity in the last three months. The situation is being closely watched and any changes will be reported upon. Library commissions or State purchasing agents may help by writing the N.R.A. Administrator in charge of the book industry (A. D. Whiteside), National Recovery Administration, Washington, protesting against any curtailment of discounts by the proposed Booksellers' Council. At the hearing, the Chairman of the Book Buying Committee spoke to this point.

The hearing resembled a court with witnesses, presentation of evidence and rebuttal. In other aspects, it was like a conference in which business adjustments are made through the meeting of minds and smoothing out of differences. A most interesting feature was the participation of the government representatives in the discussion. One government official presided and introduced the speakers, and after some evidence had been presented and some rebuttal heard, all the government officials, of which there were seven or eight in attendance, were asked to voice their views on the point in dispute. The point was thus reviewed by members of the Administration representing legal, consumer, retail, and labor interests. To a degree (and this is said entirely without prejudice to Mr. Roosevelt and his hard working assistants), it reminded the observer of a scene in a Soviet play of two or three years ago.

——CARL L. CANNON

Library Books Reviewed

Popular Libraries Of The World[1]

THIS VOLUME consists of a symposium of statements of varying lengths from forty-eight countries and portrays the rise and present status of the public library movement in the countries concerned. The articles, some of which are merely negative statements, show a wide diversity in approach, scope and method of treatment. Some show evidence of fruitful initiative while others are able to describe remarkable growth. In one article the writer may have laid the emphasis on the way in which its public library system came into being; another writer may stress the construction and equipment of public library buildings; while a third writer may be more concerned with a description of how the books were made more useful to readers. This variety of treatment lends interest to the composite volume.

The term "popular library" has been used very differently in different countries. The range of meaning of the term is as wide as the cultural differences of the various countries. The public library in Great Britain has naturally more in common with an American public library than with the municipal library of a Paris *arrondissement* or of a Leipzig *Volksbücherei*.

The world-wide economic depression is having its effect on the public libraries of Great Britain, where those who were formerly well to do and were in the habit of borrowing books from Mudie's Library and the Times Book Club now make use of the public libraries and are surprised to find that the service is even better than they were accustomed to get from the private subscription libraries. Today teachers and the clergy form the backbone of the intellectual class of users of the public library in Great Britain. County libraries are lending sets of text books to adult education classes. Efforts are being made to organize a regular supply of books from public libraries to the hospitals.

It may be said that, with a few exceptions, any person, however remotely situated, residing within the confines of Great Britain, can now obtain any book that a public library may reasonably be expected to provide. The machinery exists to supply every reader with the book he wants, and when it breaks down it does so only for lack of enlightened men or women, acting as officials or members of committees, to put it in motion. Town libraries are successfully worked as branches of a large county system, and the professional and industrial classes are coming more and more to look on the public library as the natural source for both general and specialized information.

The aim of the Belgian library law is to make people read and to guide that reading so that it may contribute to the general education of the masses. Freedom is granted in the actual choice of books, so long as the money is not spent for literature that is seditious, valueless educationally, or containing religious or political propaganda and controversy. Emphasis is laid on the obligation to carry out exclusively a work of education for all. The books must correspond to the need of the readers. We are not told who is to interpret these needs, but there is an inspecting body whose first mission, besides administrative supervision, is to aid the librarian in the choice of books.

The development of public libraries in France dates back to the National Convention during the Revolution when it was decreed that the numerous large libraries which had formerly belonged to religious congregations and to the *émigrés* should be entrusted to the schools. The control of these libraries soon passed from the schools to the communes. Although some of them had very rich collections of books they were more interesting to scholars than to the general public. Nothing was done to keep these libraries up to date. In 1833 Guizot called attention to the lack of organization and method in these libraries, which he characterized as being very often storehouses of books rather than libraries.

French municipal libraries serve also as popular libraries, except in some large centers like Paris, where there is a special administration for popular libraries. In 1836 Benjamin Delessert broached the idea of establishing a popular library in each *arrondissement* of Paris, but it was not until 1865 that the first of these was opened. In 1878 there were eight of these *arrondissement* libraries. Certain thinly populated *arrondissements* have too many libraries, while other large ones are not well served. In 1930 the following measures were proposed: (1) a complete reorganization of the municipal libraries; (2) the establishment of a central library fund; (3) the creation of a central service of libraries and public reading.

The average German national and state library, university and technical school library is intended primarily to serve scholarly needs. To supplement these scholarly libraries there has been established in many German centres the people's or popular library (*Volksbücherei*) which has a certain kinship with the American idea of a public library.

Approximately two-thirds of the readers in the German public libraries are men, and one-third are women. Three per cent of the population of the larger cities are active library readers, but in the rural districts the figures vary greatly. Today there is a rapidly increasing number of unemployed among the public library readers, in some cases reaching as high as seventy-five per cent.

Student libraries in Germany are sympathetically described by Dr. Richard Oehler, Director of the City and University Libraries of Frankfort-on-the-Main. These student libraries may be considered as academic public libraries. They were established at several German universities since the war to meet a real need, to supplement the university and seminar libraries, which are purely scholarly collections. They correspond somewhat to the "browsing rooms" found in many of the larger and newer American college and university libraries.

The average central library of a German university or the seminar collection does not have the material of cultural interest to which the student needs access for his general reading, or, when the university library does have the books, they are not available in sufficiently generous numbers to benefit more than the few students who are able to secure the library copies. Consequently the student libraries try to acquire good editions of the great writers of the past and present, of important biographies, memoirs, collections of letters and books of travel. The literature of legend and folklore, of manners and customs, of all times and peoples, are to be found in these libraries. There are also popular treatises on the various fields of knowledge, as well as the latest political, religious, philosophical and pedagogical pamphlets. In addition, there is a carefully chosen collection of periodicals, covering as many subjects and viewpoints as possible. While outdated material is weeded out from time to time, there is a certain core of literature which is retained permanently. The books do not circulate. The furnishing of the rooms gives the atmosphere of a private home. Students are encouraged to suggest titles for purchase; there is a "want" book in which may be entered the name of books recommended. Every student, whether he uses the library or not, is assessed a small sum each semester for the upkeep of the student library.

The enthusiasm with which these student libraries are welcomed is vividly pictured in the following communication by a group of students at the time of the establishment of one of these libraries:

"How often as young students we stood in front of the windows of a bookstore

[1] *Popular Libraries of the World*. Edited by Arthur E. Bostwick. Chicago, American Library Association, 1933. 316 pp. $3.25.

and saw all the enticing new books, one or the other of which we should have loved to have in our hands to look at! But we were too shy or too proud to go inside and ask permission to look at a book. And even if we had, we should only have had a few moments to turn the leaves. And now? A few weeks ago there was established in Bonn a library which is to provide recent publications for the students. In the bright rooms of this library there are small tables, sofas and chairs, and between them, serving as dividing partitions, are bookcases; there are comfortable corners in which one may take from the shelves a friend to entertain or instruct one. It is not necessary to sign a borrower's card or to ask permission from an official; one simply gets for himself what he wishes. The newest works in science and art, in economics and politics, and above all in the field of *belles lettres*, are provided there. It is precisely this last class of books to which students generally have the greatest difficulty of access. There is no supervision here; everything is to be found and one may decide for oneself as to its value. What an abundance of inspiration can emanate from such a happy arrangement!"

Let us close our summary of this interesting volume with a *précis* of the chapter on libraries in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by Jessica Smith, editor of *The Soviet Union Review*. New popular libraries sprang up all over Russia immediately after the revolution of 1917, at first without any system or centralized control. In 1920 these libraries were brought under the control of the Commissariats for Education of the various republics, under which central library commissions were organized. Most of the libraries come under one of three main types: (1) town public libraries; (2) libraries organized by the trade unions in factories and workers' clubs, and special libraries for engineers and technicians; (3) libraries connected with schools and educational institutions, which in many cases also serve the outside population to a certain extent. The school libraries are maintained at the expense of the school. The public libraries administered by the Commissariats for Education are financed by the State. The number of new libraries to be built and of books to be added are as much a part of the State planning program as is the building of new factories and power plants.

The central public libraries usually have a central department for books and periodicals, with reading rooms; a children's department; traveling libraries serving readers in factories, communal apartments, villages and farms; information department; organization and supply department. The open-shelf system is being introduced more generally. The card catalogs aim to furnish a hint as to the actual contents of the books listed, to indicate appropriateness for different groups of readers, and to attract readers especially to books dealing with questions of the day.

In 1932 there were 38,283 "village reading-rooms"—sometimes occupying a whole building, sometimes a room in the village cooperative or other institution. These reading rooms are active social and educational centers, around which have grown up many types of organization, particularly amateur dramatic and study groups. When large enough, the reading-room is used for various gatherings and as the meeting place for the village club.

"Soviet libraries are an active social and educational force," says Miss Smith. "They use all the wiles of modern publicity to attract readers. They take an active and a dynamic part in the whole life of the country and give direct help to the people in their work and needs. They have played a vigorous part in the war against illiteracy which has within the past fifteen years increased the number of literate members of the Soviet population from 30 per cent in 1917 to 90 per cent today. The custom of reading aloud is carried on in many libraries in order to bring literature to the attention of the illiterate. If a campaign to increase productivity in the factories or to push forward the spring sowing is afoot, the libraries are on hand with the necessary agitational and educational literature. They have taken an active part in furthering every section of the Five-Year Plan."

The typographical details of this volume merit a word of special commendation, especially in view of the moderate price at which the book is published. It has won the distinction of being included in the American Institute of Graphic Arts list of the Fifty Printed Books of the Year.

——THEODORE W. KOCH

The Library in the School[1]

THOSE OF US who have used Miss Fargo's book in a course in school library administration, and like the writer, have kept it on a nearby shelf to consult frequently when considering library problems, will welcome the new edition of *The Library in the School*. Although the format of the book has not been changed the edition of 1933 has been carefully reviewed by the author and for the most part revised wherever current library practices offer additional or better methods of improving school library service. While this book is called a text in administration it is something more than a compilation of facts and findings. Through it is woven the thread of the author's enthusiasm for her subject though such enthusiasm is always balanced by the common sense of her approach to any topic, especially if it be a debatable one. Always she presents both sides of a question and leaves with the reader the choice of a decision after providing excellent grounds from which to arrive at such a conclusion.

A glance at the table of contents shows that most of the chapter headings are the same as those in the earlier edition, but two have been completely rewritten and the others, though retaining a majority of the same topic headings, are found to be revised either for elimination or expansion of material. The author has taken note of the newer curricular trends and has discussed them in the first chapter "Backgrounds and Objectives" as well as in the one on "Teaching the Use of the Library". This summing up of late educational methods and the part the librarian may assume in integrating her library instruction with them is clearly described, and is as usual modified by the author's opinion that school conditions will govern manner of teaching library usage.

To one who has had the privilege of working with architects in the designing of libraries and equipping the same the chapter on "Housing and Equipping the Library" was most interesting. This chapter should be read by school administrators as well as librarians. It will provide the latter with ample resources with which to argue for a more thoughtful attitude toward this subject on the part of those responsible for designing school libraries. The whole field is covered; planning new libraries, remodelling classrooms for library purposes, furniture, shelving, lighting, all are discussed in detail and so clearly that one does not have to be a librarian to understand the standards and the reasons for them. With regard to costs it may be questioned whether, though prices fluctuate, it would not have been more accurate to have quoted them as of 1933 rather than 1927-28, and why some necessary items of furniture were omitted from the tables of equipment costs. It has been possible during the last three years to secure more equipment at less cost than these tables indicate. It would also have been, in the writer's opinion, a valuable contribution to have included in this chapter the problem of dealing with situations where bidding on equipment is mandatory, and to have suggested a method by which this can be met so that only builders of library furniture can attempt to meet specifications. It is to be regretted that this edition does not contain some of the newer floor plans and that pictures from the first edition were not replaced by more recent interiors.

The emphasis in both editions is on the secondary school library, perhaps because Miss Fargo has written of the elementary school library elsewhere. But the inclusion of a more detailed description of the latter would have fitted in quite well from the point of view that the elementary school library, where it is being developed, is proving to be a very important stepping stone to the secondary school library that can be readily evaluated by those who observe the improvement in the use of library re-

[1] *The Library in the School*. Second Edition, Revised. By Lucile F. Fargo. A.L.A. $3.

sources in the higher schools by those who have had earlier training and experience.

But the above minor criticisms cannot in any way detract from the importance of this book. The most careful and detailed investigation has been made of each subject discussed and the bibliographies brought up to date for further reading when desired. It is an irreplaceable handbook for school librarians and one has a feeling of satisfaction, when, in turning to the index for help in a perplexing problem, ample material is indicated for its solution.

—MARGARET M. ROSS,
Supervisor of School Libraries, Wilmington, Del.

Author Writes To Mr. Merrill

Dear Mr. Merrill:

I was very glad to read your review of my *Colon Classification* in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.[1] Perhaps, the first thing that I should do is to answer some of the queries that you have raised in your review, and to set right some of the wrong impresssions that have been produced by my book.

1. The appearance of Columbia between Washington and Montana is an absurdity due to oversight which we discovered when it was too late.

2. The number for cities are intended to be obtained by interpolation. I expect that, except in the case of a few big cities, the need for them will arise only in local collections. It is my intention to gain some more experience and to give numbers for some cities in the next edition.

3. With regard to the query "where to place the first colon" where several characteristics may be used, the answer is implicitly contained in Rule 61. The digits representing the main or the canonical divisions of a main class are to be followed immediately by the number belonging to the first characteristic without any colon intervening. Hence, the first colon will appear only when we pass on from the first characteristic to the second characteristic. The second colon will come between the numbers based on the second characteristic and the third characteristic and so on. As you have correctly put it, the canonical divisions are for subordinate sciences and the numbers denoting them are rigidly fixed. The number of a canonical division really takes the place of the digit for the main class, e.g., if it is Light, the basic number is C5 instead of C. Now the first characteristic for the subdivision of Light is "Wave Length" characteristic and the number for "Xrays," say, on the basis of that characteristic is M95. The second characteristic is "Problem Characteristic" and the number for "Spectroscopy," say, on the basis of this characteristic is 3. Hence a book on the Spectroscopy of Xrays will get the Class Number C5M95:3. It may be further seen that the main subject which is to be divided on canonical lines in the first instance will not admit of being divided on the basis of characteristics. Hence there is no real ambiguity. Both the numbers of canonical division and the numbers based on a characteristic cannot be used coordinately with the same main class letter. To take the example you have given, the class number for spinning of wool is M72:2. M72 would stand for Woollen textiles in general. M7:2 would stand for Spinning in general. But M72:2 would stand for spinning of Wool. Similarly, in the second example you have taken up in this connection I11 stands for Plant cells. I:11 stands for Botanical Nomenclature. But I11:11 stands for Nomenclature in Botanical Cytology. The whole thing will become clear if it is realized, as I have stated already, that there is to be no colon separating the main class number or the canonical division number, as the case may be, and the number based on the first characteristic of classification; that the first colon is to separate only the numbers based on the first characteristic and the second characteristic of classification respectively.

4. I have worked out the fearfully long number for the Statistical Study of the words used by Shakespeare just to show the extraordinary minuteness to which the classification can be carried in the system. But as you should have noticed, the length of the Class Number is inversely proportional to the "intension" of the books. It is only very specialized monographs that will get such long drawn out class numbers. But ordinary books, particularly textbooks, will have an extremely small class number. A textbook of Arithmetic will be merely B1. A textbook in Engineering will be merely D.

5. Your remark about "l" was noticed by me when it was too late. In fact, after a certain stage I instructed the press to use italicised lower case *"l"* to distinguish it from "1" (one). This trouble does not arise in actual writing.

6. The Chemical Elements are not classified by the date of discovery but by the periodic system, *vide*. Commentary E21 of Chapter E of the First Part.

7. Generalia is not represented by 9. I would particularly invite your kind attention to the second paragraph of the Commentary on Rule 9 of Chapter 9 of the First Part.

8. I quite appreciate your misgiving that "convention in finding a book or a subject is completely ignored in the scheme." I may state from our experience during the last few years that this kind of inconvenience has not been generally felt. Even freshmen very easily learn to find their books. What is more to the point, the attendants whom my library employs for replacing books are persons who have had very little general education. They have spent only about four years in an elementary school. They could not understand the books. They could only read the backs of books. In spite of that meagre knowledge, they do not find any difficulty in replacing the books properly or in picking out the books.

9. The confusion between Capital O and the figure 0 will not affect us in practice because in most cases, capital O being the digit for the main class can come only at the beginning of a Class Number. When a bias number is used it can come only immediately after a zero, whereas the figure zero cannot come at the beginning either of a Class Number or of a Bias Number. Thus no ambiguity will arise in practice.

10. Some of the points raised by you, and on which I have given my solution, would not have, perhaps, arisen if my rules had been more explicit. But my ambition has been to state the rules in the tersest style possible and not to state all the corollaries that would flow from it. I have tried to indicate some of the corollaries in the commentaries.

11. I do feel that a larger number of examples would have made the book a little less difficult to follow. I originally intended to give two forms of examples. But it had to be given up, on account of some practical difficulties. In the next book which is in the press, namely *Code for a Classified Catalogue*, a number of examples naturally occur. I also hope to publish a first supplement to the *Colon Classification* shortly when I shall add an appendix of examples.

——S. R. RANGANATHAN, *Librarian, Madras University Library*

[1] LIB. JOUR. 58:782, October 1, 1933.

Gift Of Blake Collection

A VALUABLE AND UNIQUE Blake Collection has been presented to the Hebrew University Library in Jerusalem by Abraham Geffen, a book dealer of New York, according to an announcement received by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, President of the American Friends of the Hebrew University. "The Hebrew University Library," says Dr. Rosenbach, "which until now has had few of Blake's writings and only one of his designs, has been enriched in Blakeana thanks to Mr. Geffen's gift. The Blake collection on Mount Scopus now comprises his collected poetical works, his artistic designs, and the most important biographies concerning him."

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——*See also* EQUIPMENT.

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——*See also* CLUBS (Reading); FICTION (Book); LIBRARY SERVICE (Henshaw); PERIODICALS (Snyder).

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

——*See* EQUIPMENT (Headicar); HOSPITAL LIBRARIES; RESEARCH (Dent, Fullman, Parker, Pears, Simons).

STAFF

See PERSONNEL

Free For Transportation

THE CHEYENNE, Wyoming, High School Library have the following unbound copies of magazines which will be sent to any librarian for the cost of transportation:

Independent—1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1926.
Current History—1923.
Atlantic Monthly—1921.
Outlook—1923.
Review of Reviews—1923.
Scribner's—1923.
Current Opinion—1923.
Literary Digest—1922, 1923.
National Republic—1927, 1928.
Century—1927, 1928.

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THE AMERICAN Social Hygiene Association announces that a limited number of copies of the following books are available to libraries, without cost, except for postage. These are valuable reference works which should be in every collection of social hygiene books: *Sex and Social Health,* Galloway, T.W. 360 p. $2.50; *Specialized Courts Dealing with Sex Delinquency,* Worthington, G. E. and Topping, Ruth, 460 p. $3; *Women Police,* Owings, Chloe, 357 p. $2.50. Address the Association at 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Open Round Table

Year's Study Of Exchange

This Department is open for discussion on all library affairs

As MANY librarians are already aware, there is a definite movement on foot in some institutions to place exchanges on a more business-like basis. University presses are developing along commercial lines and are challenging libraries to submit tangible evidence of the value of publications received in return for studies released for exchange purposes. Faculty members wish to know wherein collections are strong or weak as a result of the exchange program. It may, therefore, not be amiss to recount the experiences of one library in trying to answer these questions.

In January 1932 the Division of Serials and Exchanges of the University of California Library at Berkeley embarked upon a year's intensive study of the publications received by exchange in order to obtain the following data: (1) accurate figures on their financial value; (2) number of serials received; (3) value and type of back files; (4) scope and value of dissertations and miscellaneous publications as distinct from serials; (5) percentage of the exchanges forwarded via the Smithsonian Institution; (6) division of the serials by subject and also by country.

One point must be emphasized at the outset. After a few months, it became painfully apparent that we should only be able to obtain a crosscut in one year as a large percentage of our exchanges have suspended publication in these troublous times or appear at irregular intervals. While, therefore, the 1932 project was treated as a unit and tabulations were made therefrom, we are still gathering statistics for all exchanges not received in that year and for all new exchanges so that eventually we shall have a complete story.

The mechanism evolved to handle the survey was comparatively simple. With the opening of the New Year, all material received by exchange, with the exception of dissertations, was placed on separate shelves after it had been entered on the regular periodical cards. (For theses, slips were made giving the name of the sender, number received, date of receipt.) Smithsonian shipments were segregated. The publications were then examined and recorded on 3" x 5" cards specially printed for the purpose. These indicated the date received, volume number or author and title, and price in the currency of the country from which the publication emanated. (Foreign currencies were later converted into United States money.) For periodicals appearing at regular intervals, titles and yearly subscription prices were recorded on regular catalog cards. The periodical cards were then checked to indicate that it was not necessary to submit any other issues. For serials appearing irregularly, all parts were examined and recorded on the survey cards. Publications received via the Smithsonian Institution were indicated by an "s" in red and call numbers were added to assist in assigning subject headings. It was necessary, of course, to maintain separate card files for serials, back sets, miscellaneous publications and dissertations.

By December thousands of items had been recorded. Like many surveys, ours proved to be a much more formidable undertaking than was originally anticipated. But the worst was yet to come! In January 1933 we blithely stated that the project ought to be completed within a few weeks. Alas! It was October 3 before the final report was in the librarian's hands. We had utterly failed to realize the labor involved in running down prices for thousands of items which neglected to carry this information or, which is still more difficult, in estimating the financial value of hundreds for which no prices could be found anywhere. The latter group was an amazingly large one. One grew to hate the sound of the word "estimate".

And this brings up another point; namely, the lack of any satisfactory standard of value. Since our survey was primarily financial in scope, we tried to appraise the publications on a dollar and cent basis, although in actually evaluating an exchange in our daily work we always take into account the desirability of the serial or monograph for our collection or for the particular needs of some member of our faculty. Again and again several publications would confront us, similar in format, contents, scope and illustrations, and yet so varied in price. This is in part, no doubt, due to the debased currencies of various countries, but not entirely. Such discrepancies made it very difficult to arrive at satisfactory estimates for the unpriced group.

The financial statistics obtained as the result of the survey concern the University of California primarily, but the by-products may be of interest to other librarians.

A surprisingly small number of our foreign exchanges forward their material through the Smithsonian Institution. We were aware that many on our exchange list send their packages by post, but the percentage was even higher than we had anticipated. Evidently many institutions and individuals find it preferable to use the more direct means of transportation.

The miscellaneous publications proved to be on the whole a disappointing group. From some institutions, such as Duke, Pennsylvania and Cambridge, we received many valuable monographs, but from others the publications were "miscellaneous" indeed. Undoubtedly, one difficulty arises from the fact that we do not have a sufficiently large staff to check all lists that are sent in or to solicit such lists for our use. In too many cases we merely accept such publications as the sender cares to forward. It is doubtful whether much of the material is of sufficient value to warrant the expense contingent on its care. We hope, however, to make a special study of this phase of exchange work at a later date.

A great deal more may be said for the back files secured during the year, which were of considerable importance. In some instances the Library obtained volumes needed to complete a set in return for similar volumes of one of the University of California series. In others, our collection was enriched by extensive runs of periodicals.

Grouping of the serials by subject disclosed some unexpected results. It is usually taken for granted that the scope of the exchanges received by an institution will bear a direct relation to the studies sent out. In the main, this supposition was upheld by our survey. For example, many are eager for the Geology series of the University of California since prominent members of our faculty have contributed valuable studies. We were not surprised, therefore, when our chart showed a large number of important geological publications. On the other hand, the University issues little in engineering, yet the survey revealed that we have a fairly large percentage of engineering serials. It has been possible to obtain these because an engineering series is often published by an institution which is also interested in other fields of knowledge. Or, the editor of an engineering magazine is willing to exchange his periodical for some series in which he may personally be interested. A subject chart is also a valuable guide in formulating plans for rounding out an exchange collection.

When the cards were reshuffled and the exchanges distributed geographically by country, an interesting picture was revealed. The Library received material during the year from seventy-seven countries (including the United States and its territories), from Russia to Australasia, from Ireland to Japan. As is to be expected, the number of titles varies enormously. For example, Palestine sent us only a few publications while hundreds came from the different sections of our

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Library Organizations

Pasadena Library Club

THE PASADENA LIBRARY CLUB opened the 1933-34 season with a dinner meeting held in the Hall of Associates at the Athenaeum of the California Institute of Technology on Friday, November 24, at 7:00 o'clock at the invitation of its president, Mr. Lindley Bynum.

Following the dinner, Mr. Bynum welcomed the sixty-seven members and guests present and introduced the speaker, Dr. Avery Craven, Professor of American History at the University of Chicago, and Research Fellow at the Huntington Library. Then, Mr. Bynum called upon Miss Margaret Hickman of the Foreign Department of the Los Angeles Public Library who gave a very interesting, although brief, account of her visit to the American Library Association meeting held in Chicago in October of this year.

Dr. Craven, whose first acquaintance with manuscripts began when he was a boy searching a trunk in the attic for stamps and in so doing made the discovery of letters pertaining to his ancestors, and whose increasing interest in the study of such documents was fostered by Dr. Channing's permission to handle the letters of Washington and Jefferson while at Harvard College, said that he is less interested in the doings of the great in history than in those of the plain, everyday folk whose letters he finds tied in bundles and boxes in various attics. His particular interest in the history of the Southern states and plantation life has led him to many exciting finds in source material. The letters of ordinary people give many interesting facts not found in history books and these are extremely valuable in giving a balanced statement of the Northern and Southern points of view during the Civil War, he said. He told, vividly and entertainingly, the story of his discovery of the Ruffin letters in Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia, and how the attitude of the members of the family who possessed the valuable papers changed from one of hostility to one of generosity when they found how much interested he was in their ancestor. When he had completed his book, *Edmund Ruffin; a Study in Secession*, Dr. Craven gave the Ruffin letters to the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Craven closed his address with the reading of a charming letter by Robert E. Lee from the collection which he found in the Huntington Library and which is now published in book form under the title, *To Markie*, the letters of Robert E. Lee to Martha Custis Williams.

—SUSAN P. CAMPBELL,
Secretary-Treasurer

District Of Columbia Library Association

THE SECOND MEETING of the District of Columbia Library Association was a "Meeting Extraordinaire" in that, except for one brief announcement by the President, no business was transacted or mentioned. The meeting was held December 8, 1933, at The Admiral, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., and was attended by about 175 persons.

With the view of promoting sociability in the Association, the meeting was turned over to the Hospitality Committee, headed by Miss Elsie Rackstraw. Dinner was served, at the end of which Miss DuBois, President, announced that in place of the January number of D. C. Libraries a new edition of the Handbook of the Association would be issued. The meeting then adjourned to the next room, where the show arranged by Miss Rackstraw and her associates was presented. The entertainment was enthusiastically received, and all present voted the meeting an unqualified success.

Delaware Library Association Organized

ON JANUARY 22 the Delaware Library Association was organized. In addition to the national organization, all of the States in the Union, with the exception of Delaware and Nevada, have had State Library Associations. The officers of the new organization are: President, Arthur L. Bailey; First Vice-President, W. D. Lewis; Second Vice-President, Mary L. Hopkins; Secretary, Nellie Morton; and Treasurer, Mrs. R. L. Hammond.

Year's Study Of Exchange

(Concluded from page 168)

own country, Great Britain, Germany or France. The aggregate represented many tongues and many races, the concrete evidence of a polyglot civilization.

In this brief outline, we have tried to give a general idea of the scope of the survey undertaken by the University of California Library, the way in which it was carried out and the results achieved. Some of the findings were unexpected. Others were unpalatable. On the whole, however, the game was worth the candle. We now not only know wherein lie our weakness and our strength, but we are also in a more strategic position for planning the future of the exchange work.

—IVANDER MACIVER,
Chief, Division of Serials and Exchanges

Louisiana School Of Library Science

THIS YEAR the Louisiana School of Library Science has registered seventeen full-time students and four partials, with nineteen prospective graduates, the students representing the following states: Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Georgia, and Ohio.

About half of the students prepare themselves for school library work, as that is the largest field in Louisiana and the neighboring states, and the School gives a complete curriculum in school library work which conforms with the standards of the Southern Association and the state of Louisiana. A majority of these students are equally prepared for work in parish or public libraries, and a few prepare especially for reference and college and university work, in which field special courses are given.

All of the students who graduated in 1933 have positions. Only one of these is not a library position, but secretary to a superintendent of education with promise of transfer to a library within two months. The total number of graduates from the School is forty-four, and of these forty have jobs, seventeen in school libraries, seventeen in college and university libraries, two in parish libraries, one in a public library and one in a special reference library.

Simmons School Of Library Science

AFTER the Christmas recess the School reopened January 8. The readjustment of programs to permit those especially interested in Library work with boys and girls, or in School libraries, to enter upon specialization in those fields was accomplished in December.

Dr. Haraszti's admirable course, "The Book," began with the new year, and will continue until June. The field work period in 1934 will begin April 2, and we can never be grateful enough to the many libraries that make possible this fortnight of intensive observation and participation. When the students return the instructors can express the results as comparable only to those of "The ship that found herself" on her first voyage.

One of the interesting administrative duties this year has been cooperation with the CWA. This agency has very carefully utilized the knowledge of librarians, state library agencies, and library schools, both to formulate projects and to advise upon the personnel of unemployed librarians available and competent. Naturally all the library folk have been equally alert to plan projects of permanent value when possible and to bring about helpful contacts. So far as we now know at least twenty-seven Simmons women are engaged in work under CWA auspices.

In The Library World

Post-Conference Trip to Europe

$696.00 for seven and one-half weeks, Montreal to New York, June 30 to August 22, 1934

THE CONFERENCE in Montreal in June gives a splendid opportunity for a trip abroad, sailing from Canada, down the St. Lawrence River, thus insuring smooth water for half the trip. The "Empress of Britain" is one of the largest and finest of the Canadian Pacific fleet. The high points in the following itinerary are the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and nearly three weeks in Italy, with a return through the Mediterranean.

Mr. F. W. Faxon will personally lead the party (it is his last year on the Travel Committee), and a first payment of $25 should be sent to him (83 Francis St., Boston, Mass.) as soon as possible, that choice of reservations can be made on the steamers. Refund made, if you cannot go. We use tourist cabin on the steamers, and second-class when travelling by rail on the Continent, though the trip is largely by motor. The American Express Company will handle all details and supply a conductor to go with the party.

The price ($696.) includes all necessary expense except passport and visas, and tips on the steamers. Those desiring to visit libraries in the various cities can do so in the free time allowed, but important libraries are included as part of the conducted trip, as mentioned in the itinerary. The party is limited to twenty-five. Sixty-six pounds of baggage for each person will be allowed—we suggest a large suitcase, and an overnight bag.

Itinerary

June 30—MONTREAL-QUEBEC. After the adjournment of the conference in Montreal, the members of the party proceeding on the official European tour will leave by train for Quebec where they will embark and sail for England on the "SS Empress of Britain."

July 5 — SOUTHAMPTON-STRATFORD-ON AVON. On arrival in Southampton party will be met by a motorcoach for a two-day tour to London by way of the Shakespeare Country, passing en route to Stratford-on-Avon many peaceful rural villages amid charming scenery.

July 6—OXFORD-LONDON. After visiting the places of interest in Stratford-on-Avon we continue to Warwick and Kenilworth, viewing the famous castles, and on to Oxford, where a stopover will be made to visit the Colleges and the Bodleian Library, and continue to London by way of the beautiful Thames Valley.

July 7, 8, 9—LONDON. These three days spent in London will be crowded with interest. On one day we shall have a comprehensive sight-seeing tour of the city (including the Tower of London, Trafalgar Square, Kensington Gardens, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, etc.) and another full day will be devoted to a visit to the Library of the British Museum, the London Library, London University Library, and others. There will be ample time for shopping and visits to some of the old highways and byways of this city of tradition.

July 10—LONDON-PARIS. By rail and cross-channel steamer service to Paris, via Dover and Calais.

July 11, 12, 13, 14—PARIS. These four days spent in the brilliant French Capital, with its manifold attractions, will afford us a complete and comprehensive tour of the city, visiting places of interest, including the Bibliothèque Nationale and the American Library, Eiffel Tower, Arc-de-Triomphe, Trocadero, Latin Quarter, Champs Elysées, Pantheon, etc. A full day will be given to a motor excursion to Versailles for a visit to the magnificent Palace with its beautiful gardens.

July 15—PARIS-INTERLAKEN. All-day trip by train via Basle, the "Gateway of Switzerland."

July 16—INTERLAKEN. An excursion by mountain railroad to the Scheidegg, passing the scenic Alpine villages of Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald on the outward and returning journeys respectively.

July 27—INTERLAKEN-LUCERNE. The journey to Lucerne will be by de luxe motorcoach over the Grand Alpine Route, traversing the lofty Passes, Furka and Grimsel; also passing the magnificent Rhone Glacier with its icy splendor. Stopover for lunch will be made at the Rhone Glacier Hotel. Arrive in Lucerne in time for dinner.

July 18—LUCERNE. A morning sightseeing drive along the lake shore, viewing the places of interest, and the afternoon at leisure to ramble around this beautiful town.

July 19—LUCERNE-ZURICH-MUNICH. By morning train to Zurich, where we shall make a brief stop before continuing our journey to Munich.

July 20—MUNICH. A full day devoted to sight-seeing in the city, visiting the National Museum, Old and New Pinakotheks, and other places of interest.

July 21—MUNICH - OBERAMMERGAU. After a morning at leisure in Munich we proceed by motor to Oberammergau, nestling peacefully in the valley of the Bavarian Highlands.

July 22—OBERAMMERGAU-THE PASSION PLAY. Tickets provided for attendance at the Tercentenary performance of the world-famed Passion Play.

July 23—OBERAMMERGAU - INNSBRUCK. Our journey to Innsbruck by motorcoach will carry us through the beautiful Bavarian Highlands. In Innsbruck we shall enjoy a sightseeing tour, visiting the places of interest.

July 24—INNSBRUCK-BOLZANO-CORTINA. By rail through the famous Brenner Pass to Bolzano, thence by motorcoach to Cortina beautifully situated in the charming Dolomites.

July 25—CORTINA-VENICE. By rail to Venice.

July 26, 27—VENICE. A morning will be devoted to sight-seeing in the Queen City of the Adriatic, for those objects of interest grouped around St. Mark's Square, and also a tour by gondola along the Grand Canal.

July 28—VENICE-FLORENCE. By afternoon train across the fertile Plains of Northern Italy to Florence.

July 29, 30, 31—FLORENCE. During the time spent in this city of art we shall have a comprehensive tour of the city, visiting the many Galleries and the Laurentian Library. An optional excursion to Fiesole can also be arranged through the Tour Conductor.

August 1—FLORENCE-PERUGIA. After a further morning at leisure in Florence, we shall leave by afternoon train for Perugia.

August 2—PERUGIA-ROME. Morning sight-seeing in the city, visiting places of interest, and leave by afternoon train for Rome.

August 3, 4, 5, 6, 7—ROME. Two full days will be devoted to sight-seeing, visiting the Coliseum, and principal points of interest, including the famous Vatican Library.

August 8—ROME-NAPLES. By afternoon train to Naples.

August 9, 10—NAPLES. Sight-seeing in this city will include a visit to the National Museum and other points of interest, and also an excursion to Pompeii, Amalfi and Sorrento.

August 11—NAPLES. We shall embark and sail for home on the Italian liner "SS Vulcania."

August 12—PALERMO-ALGIERS-GIBRALTAR. At these Ports of call it will be possible to arrange for local excursions through the Purser on board, at small expense.

August 22—NEW YORK. Due to arrive.

——F. W. Faxon,
Chairman, A.L.A. Travel Committee

1933–1934 Travel Books

NORTH AMERICA

Ashenhurst, John and Ruth L.
All About Chicago
A complete guide to the city. Houghton. $1. 1933

≠Beard, Charles A., Ed.
A Century Of Progress
"The authors of the several chapters were asked by the editor to summarize for the lay public, as far as possible in non-technical language, the outstanding events and achievements in their respective fields during the past century of American history."—Preface. Harper. $3. 1933

Chapman, F. Spencer
Northern Lights
The official account of the British Arctic Air-Route Expedition to Greenland, told by a member of the expedition. Oxford. $5. 1933

Chittenden, Hiram M.
Yellowstone National Park
Historical and descriptive. Stanford Univ. Press. $3. 1933

≠Curtis, Nathaniel C.
New Orleans
Author's descriptions of the old homes and public buildings, and of the architectural history of the city. Has authority as well as charm. Lippincott. $3.50. 1933

≠Davis, Mrs. M. L. (C.)
Sourdough Gold
The log of a Yukon adventure. Wilde. $3. 1933

≠Drury, John
A Century Of Progress Authorized Guide To Chicago
In guidebook form, easy to use, and probably the most complete Chicago guide available. Consolidated Pubs. $1. 1933

≠Dunn, Edward D.
Double-Crossing America By Motor
A guide for the cross-country motorist in the guise of a record of an actual trip from New York to California by way of the Southwest and back through Yellowstone, the Dakotas, and the Lake States. Putnam. $2. 1933

Granger, Alfred
Chicago Welcomes You
A history of and guide to Chicago, accompanied by a pamphlet "Shopping Guide." Kroch. $1. 1933

≠Hall, Donald J.
Enchanted Sand
A New Mexican pilgrimage. Morrow. $3. 1933

≠Ingstad, Helge M.
The Land Of Feast And Famine
A Norwegian lawyer whose craving for adventure led him to the barren lands of Northern Canada describes his four years of hunting and trapping, and his life among Indians and white trappers. Knopf. $3.50. 1933

Jaeger, Edmund Carroll and others
The California Deserts
A visitor's handbook telling the history of the Colorado and Mohave Deserts, their plants and animals, climate, etc. Stanford Univ. Press. $2. 1933

≠Longstreth, Thomas M.
Quebec, Montreal And Ottawa
In writing of these three cities the author describes their many points of interest, tells of the history that has made them what they are, and infuses it all with life of the people, past and present. Century. $3. 1933

Marett, R. H. K.
Guide Book To Mexico City
Oxford. $1.50. 1934

≠Merrick, Elliott
True North
A personal record of life in Labrador, as experienced by the author and his wife, both former members of the Grenfell mission. Scribner. $3. 1933

Moats, Leone and Alice L.
Off To Mexico
A guidebook by two people who have lived and traveled in Mexico for many years. Scribner. $3.75. 1934

≠Morris, Mrs. Ann (A.)
Digging In The Southwest
The fascination of exploring the remains of pre-Columbian life in Arizona and New Mexico. Doubleday. $2.50. 1933

≠Pierce, Bessie L., Ed.
As Others See Chicago
Impressions of visitors, 1673-1933. Univ. of Chicago Press. $3. 1933

Ramsey, Leonidas W.
Time Out For Adventure; Let's Go To Mexico
Two middle western business men travel through old Mexico. Not a guide book but full of information. Doubleday. $2.75. 1934

≠Scully, Michael
Motorists' Guide To Mexico
Gives the usual guidebook information about routes, points of interest, hotels, and amusements. South-West Press. $1.75. 1933

Venosta, Enrico V.
Impressions Of America
Kroch. $1.50. 1934

Verrill, Alpheus Hyatt
Romantic And Historic Maine
A guide to the natural beauties and romantic history of Maine. Dodd. $3. 1933

SOUTH AMERICA

Forbes, Rosita
Eight Republics In Search Of A Future
The author describes her experiences and the conditions she found in Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, during a year of travel. Stokes. $3. 1933

≠Guedalla, Philip
Argentine Tango
Essays, descriptions, and anecdotes resulting from the author's lecture tour in Argentina. Intended for entertainment rather than information. Harper. $2.75. 1933

Holdridge, Desmond
Pindorama, Jungle—To You!
The author's experiences exploring the Amazon jungle unaccompanied by any white man are wittily told. He is attached to the Department of Ethnology of the Brooklyn Museum. Minton. $3. 1933

Leonard, Jonathan N.
Men Of Maracaibo
A picture of life in the colorful, tropical oil country of western Venezuela and its effect on American men. Putnam. $2.50. 1933

Morand, Paul
Indian Air
A French novelist and essayist describes his tour of South America by aeroplane. Houghton. $2. 1933

Rusby, Henry Hurd
Jungle Memories
Adventures of a young medical botanist who made a trip across the Andes through the jungles of South America in search of new medicinal plants. Whittlesey House. $3.50. 1933

Seton, Grace G. T.
Magic Waters
Through the wilds of Matto Grosso and beyond. Dutton. $3.75. 1933

Siegfried, André
Impressions Of South America
Informal letters written home to author's friends. Harcourt. $2. 1933

Tschiffely, A. F.
Tschiffely's Ride
An account of the author's amazing horseback journey of two and a half years over South American mountain ranges and through jungles from Buenos Aires to Washington, D. C. Simon & Schuster. $3. 1933

EUROPE

Batsford, Harry and Fry, Charles
The Face Of Scotland
A description of the beauties of Scotland. Scribner. $2.75. 1933

≠Brazdova, Mme. Amelie Posse
Sardinian Sideshow
Narrative of experiences during a year spent by a Swedish woman and her Czech husband in Sardinia, where, in 1915, they were interned by Italian authorities as alien enemies. Dutton. $3. 1933

≠Brooks, Charles S.
An Italian Winter
The story of a winter spent in Italian cities and in Switzerland. Harcourt. $2.50. 1933

Capek, Karel
Letters From Holland
Informal travel impressions of Holland. Putnam. $1.50. 1933

Clark, Sydney A.
France On Fifty Dollars
Based on 1933 information. McBride. $1.90. 1933

≠ Recommended by A. L. A. *Booklist.*

Clark, Sydney A.
Germany On Fifty Dollars
Based on 1933 information. McBride, $1.90

Clark, Sydney A.
Italy On Fifty Dollars
A guide to an inexpensive tour of Italy. McBride. $1.90. 1933

Clark, Sydney A.
Switzerland On Fifty Dollars
How to see the best of this country for $50. An actual trip is planned. McBride. $1.90. 1934

Crockett, W. D. and S. G.
A Satchel Guide To Europe
Revised edition. Houghton. $5. 1933

Dark, Sidney
London Town
A gossipy guidebook to London. Farrar. $2. 1934

‡Eddy, George S.
Challenge Of Europe
A well informed urbane survey of conditions in several countries, presented with judgment and backed by statistics and quotations from authorities. Farrar. $2.50. 1933

Ford, Charles Bradley
The Landscape Of England
Descriptions of the most delightful and characteristic scenes of the English landscape, copiously illustrated with drawings by Brian Cook and photographs. Scribner. $3.75. 1933

Gardner, A. E.
Greece And The Aegean
Authoritative and informative handbook for the traveler who plans a Mediterranean cruise. McBride. $2.50. 1934

Gibbons, John
Old Italy And New Mussoliniland
A traveler in Italy contrasts the country as it is now with Italy before Fascism. Dutton. $2. 1933

Gordon, Jan and Gordon, Cora
We Explore London
The authors' impressions of London where they returned to live after nearly 20 years of residence abroad. McBride. $2.75. 1933

Hottinger, M. D.
Stories of Basel, Berne And Zurich
History of these three Swiss towns, with descriptions of their architectural, historic, and scenic beauties. Dutton. $1.75. 1933

Lamont, Corliss and Margaret
Russia Day By Day
A travel diary. A day-by-day record of the author's travels in Soviet Russia during the summer of 1932. Covici, Friede. $2. 1933

Laughlin, Clara E.
So You're Going To France!
Third edition. Houghton. $3.50. 1933

Morand, Paul
Paris To The Life
A description and interpretation of Paris with pictures by Doris Spiegel. Oxford. $3. 1933

Morton, Henry C. V.
In Scotland Again
An anecdotal description of a trip through Scotland to the places not described in the author's earlier book *In Search of Scotland*. Dodd. $3. 1933.

‡Mowrer, Edgar A.
Germany Puts The Clock Back
An enlightening interpretation of present-day Germany by the Berlin correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, who resided there for ten years. Morrow. $2.50. 1933

Muirhead, Findlay and Litellus Russell
Holland And The Rhine
A guide to Holland and the German Rhine country. (Blue Guides). Macmillan. $4.25. 1933

Petre, Edwin Robert
When You Go To Europe
Third edition. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.25. 1933

Prioleau, John
Enchanting Ways Through England And Scotland
Leisurely record of motor trips to all parts of England and Scotland, describing seasons, color, landscapes, and landmarks. Morrow. $2.50. 1934

Prioleau, John
The Open Road Abroad
A travel guide for short or long motor or bicycle trips on the highways and byways of Europe and North Africa. Morrow. $2. 1933

‡Skariatina, Irina
First To Go Back
The author, after an absence of ten years, reentered the Soviet Union, this time as a tourist accompanied by her American husband. Bobbs. $2.75. 1933

Stewart, Sir James P.
A Physician's Tour In Soviet Russia
An account of an English physician's observations on life and conditions in Soviet Russia during his tour there in the summer of 1932. Stokes. $1. 1933

‡VanLoon, Hendrik W.
Indiscreet Itinerary
Or how the conventional traveler should see Holland. For the traveler who has time and inclination not only to see Holland but to feel and sense it. Harcourt. $1. 1933

Wood, Thomas
Cobbers
Personal record of a journey from Essex in England to Australia, Tasmania and places in the coral seas made from 1930 to 1932. Oxford. $3. 1934

ASIA

Beith, J. H.
The Great Wall Of India
The account of a journey from Bombay to Peshawar and then to Khyber Pass. Houghton. $1.50. 1933

Bentwich, Norman De Mattos
A Wanderer In The Promised Land
Travels in Palestine with an account of some of the new archæological discoveries there. Scribner. $2.75. 1933

‡Berenson, Mrs. Mary
A Modern Pilgrimage
Author describes her two months' trip through Palestine and Syria. Appleton. $3. 1933

Borland, Beatrice
Passports For Asia
The author tells of her trip with four companions made through the East from San Francisco, to Istanbul. Stokes. $3.50. 1933

Coolidge, H. J., jr., and Roosevelt, Theodore
Three Kingdoms Of Indo-China
A first-hand account of a Field Museum expedition to Indo-China. Crowell. $3. 1933

‡Hedin, Sven A.
Jehol, City Of Emperors
Translated from the Swedish by E. G. Nash. Delightful combination of history, biography, legend, and description relating to an eighteenth century Chinese city. Dutton. $3.75. 1933

Hedin, Sven A.
Riddles of the Gobi Desert
A companion volume to *Across the Gobi Desert* which gives further records of the great expedition that was started in 1927. Dutton. $5. 1933

Jones, Amy Heminway
Amiable Adventure
An account of the travels of the author and her companion in Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, Siam, India and Syria. Macmillan. $1.90. 1933

‡Knowlton, Elizabeth
The Naked Mountain
The only woman member of the German-American expedition describes the arduous attempt to climb Nanga Parbat, the highest of the western Himalayas. Putnam. $5. 1933

Makin, William J.
Red Sea Nights
A journalist describes the seaports of Arabia, the cities of Abyssinia and Somaliland, the slums of Cairo and other little known places of the East. McBride. $3. 1933

Merrick, Mrs. Henrietta Sands
Spoken In Tibet
The author recounts her experiences during her second journey across the Himalayas into the forbidden country of Tibet. Putnam. $2.50. 1933

Philby, Harry St. John Bridger
The Empty Quarter
A description of the author's ninety day journey through the Great South Desert of Arabia. Holt. $4. 1933

Sinclair, Gordon
Footloose In India
An account of the reporter-author's experiences and adventures in India during a trip for news. Farrar. $2.50. 1933

‡Sutton, Francis A.
One-Arm Sutton
The story of twelve years of the author's life—as a soldier of the world war, gold prospector in Siberia, and gun manufacturer and aide to a Chinese war lord. Viking. $2.50. 1933

Terry, Thomas P.
Terry's Guide To The Japanese Empire
Revised Edition. Houghton. $5. 1933

‡Wells, Carveth
Kapoot
The narrative of a journey from Leningrad to Mount Ararat in search of Noah's ark. McBride. $2.50. 1933

AFRICA

‡Hahn, Emily
Congo Solo
Casual account, in diary form, of a woman's journey into the Congo and out of it, and of the months she spent as assistant to a doctor in charge of a native hospital. Bobbs. $2.75. 1933

Speed, Mrs. Maude
A Scamper Tour To Rhodesia And South Africa
An account of the author-artist's two months' trip to Africa. Longmans. $2.25. 1933

ISLANDS—VOYAGES

Armstrong, Louise B.
Facts And Figures Of Hawaii
A book of valuable information and descriptions of the Hawaiian Islands for visitors. Henry M. Snyder. $1.75. 1933

Aspinall, Algernon
The Pocket Guide To The West Indies
Macmillan. $3.50. 1933

Burnham, Mrs. Anita (Willets)
Round The World On A Penny
An account of the gypsy-like wanderings of the author, her husband and her three children. Covici, Friede. $2. 1933

‡Craige, John H.
Black Bagdad
A captain of the marines relates his experiences among the Haiti Peasants. Minton. $3. 1933

‡Crocker, Templeton
Cruise Of The Zaca
With a crew of fifteen, and a luxurious cruising yacht, the author makes an eleven-month trip around the world, stopping at many of the smaller islands on the way. Harper. $3. 1933

Davis, Robert H.
Islands Far And Near
An account of the experiences of a well known columnist on glamorous islands all over the world. Appleton. $2.50. 1933

‡Hayes, James G.
Conquest Of The South Pole
Well written account of the various expeditions to the South Pole undertaken between 1906 and 1931. Macmillan. $3.50. 1933

Hayward, Walther B.
Bermuda, Past And Present
Dodd. $2.50. 1933

Houlson, Jane H.
Blue Blaze
Author tells of expedition to the Bahai Isles for the British Museum and the Museum of the American Indian, on which she was the only woman. Bobbs. $3. 1934

‡McCulloch, John H.
A Million Miles In Sail
Master mariner's story of his sea career told by Captain Dixon to the author. Dodd. $3. 1933

Richards, T. L. and Gurr, Stuart
White Man, Brown Woman
Life in the South Sea Islands. Dodd. $3. 1933

‡Reisenberg, Felix
Log Of The Sea
More or less continuous record of the author's life at sea, with many stories of adventures and anecdotes of seamen in old-time sailing ships and on modern liners. Harcourt. $3. 1933

‡Villiers, Alan J.
Grain Race
An account of the 1932 race in which eighteen sailing vessels carried wheat from Australia to England. The race was won by the "Parma," of which the author was part owner. Scribner. $3. 1933

‡Waxman, Percy
What Price Mallorca
Author visited the five islands which form the archipelago and gives an outline of its history, present status, living conditions, climate, and amusements, with a chapter on Mallorcan recipes. Farrar. $2.50. 1933

University Of Chicago Fellowships

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO will offer four fellowships of $1,000 each for the academic year 1934-35 in its Graduate Library School. The fellowships are awarded by the President on the recommendation of the Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships. Applications must be in the hands of the Dean of the Graduate Library School on or before March 1, 1934.

The following attainments are required: (a) A Bachelor's degree equivalent, or approximately equivalent, to that conferred by the University of Chicago; (b) A year of training in a library school; (c) A year of library experience; (d) Evidence or promise of ability sufficient to meet the requirements for admission to candidacy for the Doctor's degree.

Under exceptional circumstances, experience may be offered in lieu of the library school training, and additional training may be accepted in place of the year of experience.

In addition to the above requirements special consideration will be given to publications and manuscripts showing ability on the part of candidates to conduct original studies.

Before making application for a fellowship prospective candidates should determine whether or not they are eligible for admission to the Graduate Library School. Forms to be used in making application for admission, and for fellowships, may be obtained by writing the Graduate Library School, The University of Chicago.

Report Of The Librarian of Congress

Accessions, Printed Material

ADOPTING THE COUNT of printed books and pamphlets made in June, 1902, as accurate, the total contents of the Library, inclusive of the law library, at the close of the past two fiscal years were as follows:

CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY, JUNE 30, 1932, AND JUNE 30, 1933

Description	1932	1933	Gain
Printed books and pamphlets	4,477,431	4,633,476	156,045
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible)			
Maps and views	1,265,116	1,281,228	16,112
Music (volumes and pieces)	1,087,607	1,100,428	12,821
Prints (pieces)	520,828	524,321	3,493

NET ACCESSIONS

Description	1932	1933
Printed books and pamphlets	185,143	156,045
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible)		
Maps and views	58,708	16,112
Music (volumes and pieces)	12,893	12,821
Prints (pieces)	8,782	3,493

Gifts

Books and pamphlets received by gift during the year from individuals and other unofficial sources total 25,194, as compared with 22,453 received last year, an increase of 2,741, or 4,957 more than were received two years ago.

Purchases

For the fiscal year just ended Congress appropriated $100,000 for the general increase of the Library and $25,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals for the law library, as compared with appropriations of $130,000 and $50,000, respectively, for each of the two preceding years. The grant from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for project A (acquisition of source material for American history) having come to an end on August 31, 1932, the sum of $25,000 was set aside this year from the general book appropriation in order that operations begun under project A might be carried on in London, Paris, and Seville.

This left only $75,000 for the increase of the Library. After deducting our annual bill for serials and continuations, amounting to approximately $36,000 (a permanent, irreducible mortgage against our funds), there remained only $39,000 for other uses. It is obvious that this sum was not sufficient even for the current needs of the Library and that comparatively few purchases could be made in anticipation of future needs. The few rare items that were acquired and the single large collection that was purchased were financed by other funds, notably the Guggenheim gift fund, the Huntington endowment fund, the Babine endowment fund, and the law library appropriation.

The only incunabulum purchased during the year was a copy of "Abbreuiamentum statutorum" [London, John Lettou and William de Machlinia, 1481?], *Copinger 5609, Proctor 9760, Duff 375*. This is the first printed volume of English statute law, containing an abridgment of the statutes in force to 33 Henry VI, 1455, alphabetically arranged, together with an ancient form of the coronation oath and a word list of difficult terms in the so called laws of Edward the Confessor. It is quite rare, being one of only 10 known copies, in eight locations, and was purchased at an English auction sale under the appropriation for the increase of the law library.

Through Mrs. Bessie B. Croffut we purchased 31 volumes of sixteenth and seventeenth century books in philosophy and religion, in addition to two rare issues of newspapers, one of which was an original copy of the famous wall-paper issue of the Vicksburg *Daily Citizen* for July 4, 1863. All of these items were formerly in the private library of Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock.

The extensive collection of works on precious stones, gems, and jewels formed by the late George Frederick Kunz, of New York City, who for many years was associated with the United States Geological Survey, was bequeathed by him to his widow, Mrs. Opal Logan Kunz, of New York City, and to his daughter, Mrs. Hans Zinsser, of Boston, Mass. Through the good offices of Mr. Walter E. Reid, probably the greatest authority on the subject of diamonds, Mrs. Kunz and Mrs. Zinsser graciously presented the collection to the Geological Survey Library, with the understanding that any items not desired by that library were to be sold, the proceeds to revert to the estate. There proved to be many miscellaneous items unsuited to the collections of the Geological Survey Library, and the Library of Congress was given the first opportunity to examine the collection. We have already purchased 270 volumes and pamphlets, and an order has been placed for 174 additional volumes and 3 maps, which have not yet been delivered. The volumes acquired include scientific books and periodicals and many literary works in limited editions and fine bindings. The most outstanding items are quite widely varied in subject matter, comprising three medieval manuscripts, a collection of works relating to Jeanne d'Arc and a rare Mercator atlas (Amsterdam, 1623).

Dr. Aksel G. S. Josephson, now of Highland Park, Ill., but for many years associated with the John Crerar Library, Chicago, decided during the year to dispose of his carefully selected private library of Swedish books. The Library of Congress was given the first opportunity to select items from the list that he had prepared, with the result that we purchased 187 volumes in the fields of language, literature, history, travel, philosophy, biography, and art. Since we have purchased comparatively few Swedish books within recent years this enabled us to fill in many important gaps in our collections.

Division of Manuscripts

Henry Woodhouse has deposited in the Library a large collection of letters, deeds, plans, and the like, relating to George Washington and his family and the estate of Wakefield.

One of the most interesting and most valued acquisitions of the year was the letter book of Joseph Ball, uncle of George Washington, deposited in the previous year and now presented by five of his descendants. Joseph Ball, whose half-sister Mary was the wife of Col. Augustine Washington, was a descendant of William Ball, lord of the manor of Barkham in Berkshire, England (d. 1480). His grandfather, Col. William Ball, came to Lancaster County, Va., in 1657, and Joseph Ball was born there, but educated in England. A partial list of his books shows that his education extended to Greek and Latin. He became a barrister, but returned to Virginia and lived for some years at Morattico, in Lancaster County. Then he returned to England. His letter book, beginning in 1744 and continuing to his death in 1760, shows him resident during that period first at Stratford-by-Bow ("Stratford atte Bowe") and later at West Ham in Essex. Its greatest interest is perhaps from the writer's connection with the Washington family; there is, for instance, an interesting letter of 1755 to Maj. George Washington, in which the uncle expresses his pride in the nephew's achievements of that year. It is, however, also of great interest as a voluminous record of the business of a large Virginia landowner dwelling in London and giving minute directions to another nephew who managed his estates. These letters, with those of his son-in-law, Rawleigh Downman, which follow, cast much interesting light on the management of Virginian plantations from 1744 to 1765. A granddaughter of Rawleigh Downman married in 1845 John Catesby Thom, to whose descendants the Library is indebted for the gift.

A special collection of 16 documents and nearly 30 letters which has come from Miss Mabel E. Crissey, of Washington, is of interest to the history of the upper part of the Spanish colony of Louisiana. Beginning with the date of 1783, the papers concern a Spanish land grant to Jean Filhiol, commandant of Ouachita, embracing the region of the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Presidents

Extensive as was the effort made in previous years to locate and photostat letters of Washington preserved in other collections than those of the Library, it has been found possible in the past year to make gleanings of 48 more. The usefulness of such photostatic collecting, for the Library and for the Bicentennial Edition of the Writings of George Washington, has been signally shown in one instance, among others, that of a document in Washington's handwriting, known only in 10 fragments, widely scattered among various owners and none of them large enough to permit the reader of a single piece to discern the character of the whole document. On assembling photostats of all the fragments, however, it becomes clear that what we have is Washington's original draft for his first address to Congress in 1789, a text for which something quite different was substituted before delivery. To aid in the discovery of further fragments (for all that have thus far been found make no more than a fourth of the whole) it may be mentioned that the pages are quartos of 9 by 7 inches numbered up to 62 or more.

Under authority of an act of Congress of 1903, the Chief Clerk of the General Accounting Office, J. L. Baity, has transferred to the Library four important papers of 1815 and 1816 (receipt and accounts) relating to the purchase of Jefferson's library by the United States, a transaction so fundamental to the history of the Library of Congress that the possession of these papers gives peculiar pleasure.

Mrs. Mary Lord Harrison, widow of President Benjamin Harrison, after adding to her previous deposit some 70 pieces of the correspondence of President William Henry Harrison and 21 of his son, John Scott Harrison, has given to the Library the whole collection of W. H. Harrison material which had come down to her husband, or had been accumulated by him. The brief duration of his Presidency and the burning of his homestead at North Bend many years ago have made it impossible that any collection of the papers of the first President Harrison shall have a magnitude comparable with those of most other Presidents, yet that possessed by the Library will amount, as bound, to 8 volumes.

By the same generous action as in the case of the elder Harrison, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has converted her deposit of her husband's voluminous papers, received in 1915-1919 and de-

scribed in successive reports of the Librarian, into a gift. The gift is one of impressive proportions; it will amount when bound to more than 300 volumes, illustrating all portions of a life filled with intelligent and honorable public service, and abounding in material for the historian. Mrs. Harrison has supplemented the collection by an additional gift of memorials of Presidential tours and functions. E. F. Tibbott, a former secretary, has added a large collection of letters and telegrams received during the period of General Harrison's last illness.

To the great collection of papers deposited in the Library by President Taft while Chief Justice, his family have recently added material which at present can be described only by saying that it consists of 81 letter files, 8 file drawers, 54 packages, and 3 wooden boxes.

Economic

No name stands out more prominently in the economic history of the United States, or in that of American beneficences, than that of Andrew Carnegie. The division of manuscripts therefore welcomes with particular pleasure the large collection of his papers which, on the completion and publication of Mr. Burton Hendrick's biography of him, Mrs. Carnegie has been so good as to present to the Library. Contained in three large trunks and two metal filing cabinets, it represents a wide variety of interests, economic and cultural, and, though naturally not open at present to indiscriminate use, will minister to the needs of a variety of scholars.

Photographic Reproductions

At the beginning of 1930 the American Council of Learned Societies undertook the preparation of a comprehensive work, to be edited by Dr. Elias Lowe of Oxford, England, under the general auspices of the International Union of Academies, which should present, by photographic facsimiles and explanatory text, a record of all Latin manuscripts of date prior to 800 to be found anywhere in Europe. Since that date Dr. Lowe has been constantly occupied with the searches of libraries and photography of manuscripts necessary to this undertaking. The finished work will be entitled *Codices Latini Antiquiores*. The first fascicle is expected to appear within the next year. Meanwhile, the Library of Congress has arranged for a set of the photographs, mounted, and has received 1,447 of such photographs, one or more from each manuscript, constituting a collection of much value and interest to students of palaeography.

Rotographs of the Modern Language Association

The collection of rotographic reproductions of medieval or early modern manuscripts (or in a few cases rare early printed books), which has been made under the direction of the Modern Language Association of America, for the use of students of the vernacular literatures of Europe, and is administered by the Library of Congress, has increased in number during the year from 237 to 260, and the borrowing and use of them by the method of interlibrary loans has increased correspondingly.

Harkness Collection

The first publication from the Peruvian section of this remarkable collection, Miss Stella R. Clemence's Calendar of Spanish Manuscripts concerning Peru, 1531-1651, was brought out in the autumn of 1932, in a volume of 336 pages, fully indexed and provided with all necessary apparatus. It calendars in scholarly fashion more than a thousand documents, mostly from the earliest period of Spanish Peru. The volume has been received with gratifying approbation in learned circles; a special token of this is Mr. Philip Ainsworth Means' review in the April number of the *American Historical Review*. The second volume based on the collection has been in active preparation during the past year. Out of the store of materials calendared in the first volume it will present in full text and translation some hundred documents originating with or relating to the conquerors Francisco Pizarro and his brothers and Diego de Almagro, father and son.

——*Report, Librarian of Congress*, 1933

Rochester's New Building Started

THE RIVER FOUNDATION wall of the Rundel Memorial Library at Rochester, N. Y., which will house the Rochester Public Library and the Reynolds Library, is under construction. Work on the superstructure will start in the spring, financed by a bequest ($1,100,000.) which was made 20 years ago by Morton W. Rundel and aided by a direct Federal Grant ($263,000.) for material and labor under the Public Works Administration.

The building will be three stories in height. The first floor will be raised five steps above the terrace which will allow for the planning of a bookstack level below the main floor over the entire area of the building and will further allow, in that section which is not over the subway tracks, the construction of a sub-basement bookstack level. The exterior of the building is designed in a simple, modern interpretation of the classical—the Renaissance—tradition, the severity of the architectural treatment being relieved on the South Avenue side by fluted engaged columns between two pylons. The north and south façades will be extremely simple, with a loading platform on the Court Street end to allow access to the delivery and packing rooms and the service portion of the building.

Guild For Hospital Librarians

ON DECEMBER 12, 1933, a meeting was held in the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to discuss the formation of a "Guild for Hospital Librarians." Dame Rachael Crowdy, R.R.C., was in the chair and the meeting was largely attended by hospital librarians.

The formation of the Guild arose out of resolutions passed at a meeting of hospital librarians in London in May, 1933, and by the International Hospital Congress at Knocke during that summer. The Guild will be open to professional and voluntary librarians in all countries, and there will be a nominal subscription to cover cost of postage, etc. Its purpose will be to unite these persons together; to give them facilities for exchanging opinions; and to give them a status (which, so far, is often lacking).

A temporary Business Committee has been formed to draft a constitution, etc. Its secretary is: Mrs. M. G. Roberts, Organizing Secretary, British Red Cross and Order of St. John Hospital Library, 48 Queens Gardens, London, W. 2, England. Correspondence should be sent to that address.

Century Collection In New York Public

WHEN THE CENTURY COMPANY merged with D. Appleton & Co., it turned over to the New York Public Library all the files of material relating to the "Century Magazine" and the "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War". These have now been put in order by the library and are available for research in the field of American Literary and Publishing History. It is to be known as "The Century Collection" and comprises 207 cartons.

Glicksman Library For Milwaukee

THE MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, Public Library has received one of the finest gifts obtained in recent years—a memorial library to the late Nathan Glicksman, Milwaukee attorney and scholar, donated by the Yale Alumni Association of Wisconsin, of which Mr. Glicksman was president from 1920 to 1922. A subscription to the *Yale Review* was included with the other publications.

S. Y. Hsueh Memorial Library

A SPECIAL BUILDING for the S. Y. Hsueh Memorial Library of the China Co-operators' Union is being constructed in Nanking and will be ready for service early in 1934. The library will have a foundation fund for purchase of books and other written materials.

Printed Material Available

A Variety Of Booklets, Pamphlets, Posters Available Free Or For A Small Charge

Travel Material

Associated British Railways Inc. 551 Fifth Ave., New York. Two sizes of posters available at the present time. A special price is made when posters are intended for display in libraries, schools, etc. Size 40 x 50 posters are available at 75¢ each; Size 25 x 40 for 50¢ each.

POSTERS, SIZE 40 x 50, AVAILABLE ARE: Central Wales; London (The Horse Guards); London (St. James's Palace); Arran, Scotland; The Menai Straits; The Mersey from Runcorn Bridge; Ben Morc from Killin Junction; Kendal from Oxenholme; A Sheffield Steel Works; The Lake District (Windermere); The Southern Uplands of Scotland; To Ireland; The Royal Scot; and Glenariff.

POSTERS, SIZE 25 x 40, AVAILABLE ARE: Connemara; Blarney Castle; The Rock of Cashel; Lough Derg; Donegal; Wicklow; Snowdon from Llyn Llydaw; The Clyde Coast; The Isle of Skye; Arran in Summer; The Peak District; Aberglaslyn; Ullswater; Norwich; Lincoln; Cambridge; York; Edinburgh; Durham; Richmond; Peterborough; York, Durham, and Lincoln (in black and white).

Austrian Tourist. 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. The following booklets are available free of charge to librarians: A Trip Through Austria; Visit Austria on Your Next Trip to Europe; Vienna and Lower Austria; Salzburg; Visit Tyrol, the Land of Natural and Cultural Beauties; List of Special Events in Austria—1934; and Salzburger Festspiele—1934. Posters (a set of two) will be forwarded to any address for 25¢ to cover handling and mailing charge.

Canadian National Railways. 673 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. Copies of the following booklets, descriptive of the Canadian National services to Canada, Bermuda, the West Indies, etc., will be forwarded free of charge to librarians upon request: Hunting, Fishing and Canoe Trips in Canada; Alaska and the Yukon; Bermuda and the British West Indies; Canada's Maritime Provinces; Come to Jasper in the Canadian Rockies; Historic Quebec; Jasper National Park; Laurentian Tours; Nassau in the Bahamas; Playgrounds in Ontario, Canada; To the Sportsman's Paradise; 2000 Miles of Scenic Grandeur; Tourist Map of Canada; and What to Do at Jasper National Park.

Chicago and North Western Railway. 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. The following booklets are available to librarians free of charge: The Black Hills of South Dakota; California; A Century of Progress Exposition; Colorado Mountain Playgrounds; The Corn King Limited; How to Plan a Vacation; Map of the United States; The North Western Limited; The Pacific Northwest and Alaska; Rainier National Park; Summer Outings; Summer Tours; Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks; Yellowstone Park; and Zion, Bryce Canyon, Grand Canyon—Three National Parks.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. 90 West Street, New York, N. Y. This Company publishes annually, about May first of each year, a vacation booklet, entitled "Mountain and Lake Resorts," which contains a description of summer resorts located along their line in Northern New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, and the Finger Lakes of New York. Booklet is profusely illustrated, gives complete description of the hotels, rates and accommodations furnished and railroad fares to various resort regions. Copies of the booklet will be furnished after May first on receipt of 4¢ postage.

Erie Railroad Company. Midland Building, 101 Prospect Ave., N. W., Cleveland, Ohio. Pamphlets descriptive of the Century of Progress and a booklet entitled "Vacation Suggestions," giving a list of vacation places along the Erie Railroad, will be sent free of charge to anyone requesting them.

Florida East Coast Railway. 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y. The following pamphlets will be sent to librarians free of charge: Florida East Coast; Florida East Coast Railway (time tables); Still Leading; and A Ticket Agent Put Me Wise.

German Tourist. 665 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. The following booklets are available free of charge upon request:

BOOKLETS: Map of Germany; Travel in Germany; Berlin and Potsdam; Silesia; East Prussia; Pomerania and Its Baltic Sea Bathing Resorts; Mecklenburg; North-West Germany; Germany on the Main and Rhine; Thuringia; Germany Hotels Recommended; The Palatinate; Spas and Watering Places; Westphalia; The Rhine; The Towns of Northern Bavaria; Saxony; Cassel and the Weser; The Harz; Munich and the Bavarian Alps; Boating in Germany; Angler's Guide; Germany-Types and Costumes; Golf in Germany; Tennis in Germany; Deutschland; All About Artists and Art (first and second series); Modern Style; and German Rococo.

POSTERS, available for display purposes in libraries, size 20 x 29 (black and white): Saxony. Old Water Works in Bautzen; Hesse-Nassau. Frankfurt-on-Main; Rhineland-Rhine Park House and Equestrian Statue of Elector Johann Wilhelm in Düsseldorf; Bavaria: Munich—The Theatre Church and Feldernhalle; The Marksburg, near Braubach on the Rhine; On the Moselle. Eltz Castle; Bavarian Alps; and Neuschwanstein Castle, near Füssen.

POSTERS, size 25 x 40 (colored): Berlin, Evening Near the Memorial Church; XIth Olympiad, Berlin, 1936; and Summer on the Rhine.

Italian Tourist Information Office. 745 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. The following booklets and posters are to be had free on request by teachers and librarians. With a few exceptions, they are too fine for scrap-book use and should be used as display material:

POSTERS: Amalfi (showing coastline); Aquileia (boats and a Crusader cross); Bologna (the leaning towers); Florence (cathedral dome); Ferrara (Castle with moat); Genoa (Italian Riviera coast); Istria (map of this peninsula with pictured sights); Italian Lakes (a typical church, lake and hills); Mantua; Naples (castle with Vesuvius in background); Montecatini (Landscape and fountain); Palermo (cathedral and trees); Salsomaggiore (casino and trees).

BOOKLETS ON CITIES: Bergamo; Bologna; Genoa; Assisi; Rome—Via dell' Impero (recent changes); Turin; Palermo; Orvieto; Piinza and Montepulciano; Urbino; Venice; Vicenza. These are illustrated with famous monuments and art treasures, having attractive colored covers and usually about thirty pages long containing a plan of the town. They are useful in study of history and history of art.

Send Request for free material to the Editor of *The Library Journal*. Your request will be forwarded promptly and the desired material sent directly to you. Booklets, pamphlets or posters requiring remittance should be requested direct from the advertisers. If extra copies of any material are desired, please write the advertiser direct.

BOOKLETS ON REGIONS: Adriatic Coasts; Bay of Naples; Environs of Rome; Italian Riviera; Tuscany; Tridentine Venetia (Dolomite Mts.); Lake Como; Sicily; Venetia-Julia (coast near Venice). In the form of folders, these give a better idea of landscapes as well as being copiously illustrated with monuments. Some contain maps of the district described.

MAPS (Aside From Those Mentioned Above): Road Map of Italy; Map of Italy's Foods (decorative, colored, good for domestic science and drawing classes); Map of Italy's wines (idem); Aerial Routes Map; Large-Size Plan of Modern Rome.

BOOKLETS ON SPECIAL ASPECTS OF ITALY: Traditional Festivals (dates and descriptions of the best known religious and folk festivals. Good as basis for creative work along art class, drama, or music lines); Italian Gardens (photographs of well known gardens. Usually too formal for common application yet giving an excellent idea of Italy's old landscape gardening art); Italian Sanctuaries (famous shrines and pilgrimage centers. Especially interesting to Catholics or students of Middle Ages); Ten Years of Italian Progress (a summary, mostly photographs, of recent monuments and Fascist organizations. Helps greatly in visualizing current history); Latest Archaeological Discoveries (Latin or Roman History classes).

BOOKLETS RELATING TO SPORTS AND HEALTH: Sport in Italy (very instructive on present-day life of young people in Italy, the more popular sports, and recently built equipment); Winter Sports (skiing, etc., in Italy's mountains); Health Resorts and Watering Places (has an index of the 300 places named and described); Golf in Italy (short descriptions and diagrams of the many golf links).

FOR SCRAPBOOK PICTURES: A booklet, "Your Trip to Italy," of which a large quantity is available, is out-of-date in a few details of fact but is illustrated with *sanguine*-color pictures that would make excellent additions to scrapbooks. The cover, showing sailboats, is considered excellent poster art and worth putting in art scrapbooks.

Japan Tourist Bureau. 1 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. A pictured booklet entitled "Japan", is available to librarians on request. A large supply of the posters listed in the July, 1933, issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL—three brightly colored and seven dull colored posters on Japan—are still available and will be sent free of charge to librarians who did not receive them before.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. Two booklets, as follows, are available free of charge: "New Orleans, the City of Progress, Beauty, Charm and Romance" (illustrated); and "The Gulf Coast" (Mississippi Gulf Coast).

Munson Steamship Line. 67 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. A descriptive folder of the Nassau, Miami, Havana cruises, entitled "New York to Nassau, Miami, Havana," will be sent free of charge on request.

New York Central Lines. 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. The following posters may be secured by librarians without charge upon request: "Cleveland Union Terminal," and "New York Central Building."

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line. 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y. The following posters and booklet are available for distribution to librarians:

POSTERS: Visit Japan By Japan Mail; and Round the World N.Y.K. Line.

BOOKLET: To Japan-China-Around-the-World.

Northern Pacific Railway Company. 560 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. The following posters are available free of charge to librarians (only) who desire them for display purposes and send in requests on regular library stationery. Otherwise, they are available at a cost of 50¢ per poster or 25¢ each, if the full set is desired: North Coast Limited; Alaska; Montana; Mt. St. Helens; Yakima Gateway to Rainier National Park; Yellowstone Park; Montana Cattle Round-Up; Before the Days of the Railroad; Lewis and Clark.

Orange Blossom Special. 8 West 40 Street, New York, N. Y. Two booklets, descriptive of the Orange Blossom Special train service, will be sent to librarians free of charge upon request.

Pennsylvania Railroad. Traffic Department, New York, N. Y. The following folders, leaflets, etc., will be sent to librarians free of charge: Illustrated folder of Washington, D. C. (including information relative to points of interest); Folder relative to three day and five day personally conducted all-expense tours, New York to Washington, D. C. (to be operated every other Thursday and Saturday, March 1 to May 12, 1934, inclusive); Leaflet on low round-trip fares to the central west (leaving every Tuesday and Saturday, with 30-day limit); Leaflet of one-day and over Sunday low excursion fares from New York to various points; Leaflet showing winter excursion fares to Florida points; Folder map of Long Island; Long Island resort map; New Jersey Seashore resort folder; Leaflet relative to the "Broadway Limited" (the premier train between New York and Chicago); Illustrated folder of the Pullman Company (showing features of the various types of Pullman cars); Illustrated folder relative to new low fare tours to Mexico City.

Railways of France. 610 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. No accurate list of posters can be sent out as stocks are continually changing. The charge for posters is now 75¢ each, with a minimum of four posters to each order. Remit in cash or money order with a written order.

Miscellaneous Material

The Winston Word-A-Day. John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia, Pa. A sixteen page pamphlet offering a plan for increasing vocabulary and knowledge of words. A definite step-by-step plan is outlined and suggested words for three weeks study are given. Other useful sections are entitled: "Which 20,000 Words Are Used Most Frequently?"; "Ten Interesting Quizzes"; "How Many Did You Know?" This pamphlet would be useful for anyone wanting to increase his vocabulary and might well be given to school children when instruction in the use of the dictionary is being presented. Available free on request.

Adventures in Health. By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D., Health Commissioner of Chicago, Ill. Any or all of the following booklets on health are offered for free distribution on the Horlick's Malted Milk Monday night radio program, "Adventures in Health," featuring Herman N. Bundesen: *Arthritis; The Backward Child; The Boy Who Has Rickets; The Care of the Eyes; Care of the Scalp and Hair; The Care of the School Child; Care of the Teeth and Mouth; The Care of the Skin; The Child Who Will Not Eat; Chronic Bronchitis; Chronic Kidney Disease; Colitis; Common Colds; Constipation; Cooking Charts; Constipation Regulation for Children Over Two Years of Age; Control of Fear and Anger of the Child; Convulsions and Epilepsy; Diet for Gout; Diets for Acidosis and for Hyperacidity; Diet for Gall Bladder Conditions; Diet for Jaundice; Diet for Middle-Aged Individuals; Diet for Psoriasis; Diets for Adolescents; Diets for the Relief of Migraine Headaches; Diets for Use in Heart Trouble; Elimination Diets; Enjoying Poor Health; Exercises for Posture; Exercises for Strengthening the Abdominal Muscles; Exercise to Aid in Prevention of Sleeplessness; A Father's Confession; A Few Facts About Acidosis; Gastritis; Growing Old Gracefully; Hardening of the Arteries; Hay Fever; High Blood Pressure; Hot Weather Diets; How to Gain Weight; Hyperacidity; Hypoacidity; Ketogenic Diet for the Relief of Asthma; Ketogenic Diet for Use in Kidney Infection; Low Blood Pressure; Low Purin Diet for Use in Cases of Kidney Stones; The Nervous Child; Nervous Indigestion; The Pep Gland and Its Effect on Personality; Pimples or Acne; Poisons and Antidotes; Reducing Diets; Ringworm of the Feet; Routine for Protecting Your Health Margin; A Safe Reducing Diet; Sample Meals for Children of Various Ages; Sinus Infection; Some Facts About Backache; Some Facts About Cancer; Suggestions for Anemia With Liver Recipes; Suggestions On Treatment for Flat Feet; Summertime Care of the Child; Table of Vitamins; Ten Rules of Health; The Tired Child; A Tribute to Mothers; Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum; Vitamin-Rich Diet for Tuberculosis; Well-Balanced Diets; What's the Use of Worrying?*

Among Librarians

Necrology

HELEN FRANCES GREENWOOD, a member of the New York Public Library's staff in the Preparation Division from April, 1897 to August, 1924 died on January 22nd in her ninetieth year.

FRANK C. PATTEN, librarian at the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, for more than thirty years, died at St. Mary's Infirmary on January 6 after a short illness. He was 78 years old. Mr. Patten had been librarian at the Rosenberg Library since its establishment in 1903, coming here from New York to take charge just prior to its completion. He was widely known, not only in Galveston, but also in literary and academic circles throughout the state.

MRS. MARTHA LEMON SCHNEIDER, a member of the New York Public Library's staff, chiefly in the Preparation Division, from January 1, 1909, until her retirement July 1, 1928, died on January 17th at Cranford, N. J.

FREDERICK SHEPARD, former head of the Buffalo, N. Y., Public Library and nationally known as an authority on American history, died on January 12 at the age of 85.

Appointments

WILMARTH SHELTON LEWIS, Yale '18, of Farmington, Conn., has been appointed Research Associate in the Library at Yale University. He has been a member of the Yale Library Associates since their formation, and is now their chairman. He is engaged upon the compilation of a complete edition of the letters of Horace Walpole, to be published as *The Yale Edition of Horace Walpole's Correspondence*. Mr. Lewis has associated with him, as an advisory committee, in addition to Dean Furniss and Professor Tinker, Pottle, Young, Notestein, and Keogh of Yale; Robert William Chapman, Secretary to the Delegates of the Oxford University Press; Viscount Chewton; Seymour de Ricci; Lewis Bernstein Namier, Professor of Modern History, University of Manchester; and Leonard Whibley, Senior Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

ELIZA MAYER, Western Reserve '33, has been working since September 1st as an assistant in the Circulation Department of the Main Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

LILLIAN B. MOHR, Columbia '33, has a temporary position as children's librarian and general assistant in the Great Neck, N. Y., Public Library.

EDNA G. MOORE, formerly librarian of the Duluth, Minn., Public Library, is now head of the History Department in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

Marriages

DORIS ACHELPOHL, Illinois '29, former assistant in the Catalog Department of the University of Illinois Library, was married December 28, 1933, to William Braueninger. Mr. and Mrs. Braueninger will reside near Long View, Ill., where Mr. Braueninger is an instructor in the High School.

LOUISE ADCOCK, Illinois '31, assistant in the Order Department of the University of Iowa Libraries, was married on December 23 to William Jencks. They are residing at 224 North Johnson St., Iowa City, Iowa.

ELIZABETH V. ALFRIEND, Columbia '31, was married to J. W. McLaughlin.

MARGARET J. BARTLETT, Columbia '33, was married to Walter A. Cartwright of Wellesley, Mass., on October 14, 1933. Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright reside at 3 Crawford St., Cambridge, Mass.

J. PERIAM DANTON, Columbia '29, was married to Emily V. D. Miller, Albany '11, on November 29, 1933, in Chicago.

ELEANOR DRANE, Columbia '31, was married early in September to Loren Dwight Grant in Bartlett, Tenn.

FLORENCE K. FERNER, Columbia '28, was married to George K. Dall on June 2, 1933, in Washington, D. C. They reside at 506 W. 122 St., N. Y.

ELEANORE FLYNN, Columbia '31, was married to David H. Clift, Columbia '31, in the Fall of 1933.

DOROTHY FOGARTY, Illinois '28, was married on Christmas Day to Karl Ritter. Mrs. Ritter continues in her position as an assistant in the Catalog Department at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

ESTELLE HOGINS, Illinois '32, former cataloger at the University of New Mexico, was married to Milton A. Drescher, Illinois '32, January 9, 1934. Mr. Drescher is employed as an assistant in the Science Department of the Milwaukee, Wis., Public Library. Mr. and Mrs. Drescher will reside at 2550 North Richards St., Milwaukee.

ALBERTA HUGHES, Illinois '29, formerly librarian of the South Hibbing Branch of the Hibbing, Minn., Public Library, was married December 26, 1933, to Dr. Carl Marvel, and is now residing at 804 South McCullough St., Urbana, Ill.

MARGARET S. KENDRICK, Columbia '33, and William J. Horney, Jr. were married recently.

RUTH J. KENNEDY, Columbia '31, was married to Erwin K. Werner on September 2, 1933, in Portland, Me.

MILDRED KRESS, Illinois '32, former reference librarian of the Library Division of the State Department of Education, St. Paul, Minn., was married September 19, 1933, to Ralph Adams Sunergren. Mr. and Mrs. Sunergren are living in Hanover, Mass.

ROBERT A. MILLER, supervisor of Departmental Libraries of the University of Iowa and Miss Darleen Tague were married on August 2, 1933.

DOROTHY MOYER, Illinois '27, was married to Paul Richard Halmos of Chicago, January 1, 1934. Mrs. Halmos will continue in her position as assistant in the Order Department of the University of Illinois Library.

GENEVRA PARKER, Illinois '30, was married January 27, 1934 to Mr. Austen True, at Iowa City, Iowa. Mrs. True will continue in her position as cataloger in the University of Iowa Library.

JESSIE A. REID, Illinois '23, former head of the Catalog Department of the Santa Monica, Cal., Public Library, was married September 2, 1933, to Charles Ferris Spencer, and is now residing at 1624 North Vine St., Hollywood, Cal.

N. ORWIN RUSH, Columbia '32, was married to Dorothy Painter in Wichita, Kan., on June 11, 1933.

GERTRUDE E. SAUNDERS, Columbia 32, was married to Jurgen G. Raymond, Columbia '32, on December 23, 1933, in Newark, N. J.

RUTH M. SIFFERED, Illinois '31, former cataloger in the Greene County Library, Xenia, Ohio, was married October 10, 1933, to Mr. August Schneider. Mr. Schneider is acting as pastor of the Calvary Lutheran Church of Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are residing at 250 Church St., Chillicothe.

MIRIAM J. THOMAS, Columbia '31, was married to Reiner Bonde on October 21, 1933, in Camden, Maine.

MARGARET K. WAGNER, Illinois '31, head cataloger of Potter County Library, Amarillo, Texas, was married to Robert A. Kesterson on December 18, 1933.

NANCY MARIE WHITE, who attended the University of Illinois Library School during the summer sessions of 1932 and 1933, was married to Matthew G. Ellison, December 21, 1933. Mrs. Ellison is teacher-librarian in the Williamsburg, Ky., High School.

KATHRYN E. WIEHE and Vahan D. Sewny were married November 25, 1933 in New York City. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sewny are members of the Columbia University class of 1930.

NANCY L. WRIGHT, Pratt '31, cataloger of the Brooklyn Institute Museum Library, was married on December 30, 1933 to J. Russell Starnes of Cleveland, Ohio.

Advance Book Information

Including Books To Be Published Between March 15 And March 31, Based On Data Gathered From Publishers. Issued Semi-Monthly. Juveniles And Text Books Not Included.

Ar: Fine Arts **Dr:** Drama **Mu:** Music **Sc:** Science
Bi: Biography **Ec:** Economics **Po:** Poetry **Sp:** Sports
Bu: Business **Hi:** History **Re:** Religion **Tr:** Travel

Non-Fiction

ACHORN, ERIK — Hi
EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION AND POLITICS SINCE 1815

A comprehensive history of the political, social and economic movements in Europe from the beginning of the modern epoch in 1815 up to 1933. Illustrated. Market: All history students, libraries. Harcourt. $5(?). (3/15/34)

AMERICAN SPECTATOR YEAR BOOK, THE

High spots from the first twelve issues of *The American Spectator* selected by the editors: George Jean Nathan, Ernest Boyd, Theodore Dreiser, Branch Cabell, Eugene O'Neill, Sherwood Anderson. Market: Every reader and collector of the best and latest in American literature, libraries. Stokes, $2.75. (3/23/34)

ANONYMOUS — Bi
CHILDREN OF THE POOR

A man, prominent today in New Zealand, gives a frank account of the sordid childhood of his sister and himself. Vanguard. $2.50. (3/15/34)

BARNES, JOSEPH, ED.
EMPIRE IN THE EAST

A complete, measured and informed opinion on the present situation in the Far East, written by a group of experts. Market: Everyone interested in world affairs, libraries. Doubleday. $3.25. (3/21/34)

BEHRMAN, S. N. — Dr
THREE PLAYS: SERENA BLANDISH, METEOR, THE SECOND MAN

Three of the best plays, one of them previously unpublished, of S. N. Behrman, a deft American writer of social comedy. The author has furnished keen and self-examining introductions. Market: Drama readers, theatre groups, schools, and libraries. Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (3/15/34)

BENÉT, WILLIAM ROSE, ED. — Po
FIFTY POETS: AN AMERICAN AUTO-ANTHOLOGY

This new school edition contains fifty additional poems by the same writers, with comments, together with a planned course of study for the student of contemporary poetry. Market: Schools, colleges, libraries. Duffield & Green, $1.25. (3/15/34)

BEN MEYR, BERL
YOUR GERMS AND MINE

The whole vivid story, written for the layman, of the part that microbes play in human life. Foreword by Albert Einstein, and a complete glossary of terms. Illustrated. Market: Anyone interested in medicine, readers of de Kruif, Cleudenning and Berman, libraries. Doubleday, $2.75. (3/21/34)

BOOTH, CATHERINE BRAMWELL — Bi
BRAMWELL BOOTH

A biography of Booth, General of the Salvation Army and the son of its founder. Written by his daughter. Illustrated. Seats, $3. (3/23/34)

BROOKS, VAN WYCK
THREE ESSAYS ON AMERICA

A revised edition of *America's Coming of Age, Letters and Leadership* and *The Literary Life*—three essays that have made history in American criticism. Market: Serious readers, those interested in America, libraries. Dutton, $3. (3/26/34)

BULFINCH, THOMAS
BULFINCH'S MYTHOLOGY

The Age of Fable, The Age of Chivalry and *The Legends of Charlemagne*, all complete in one volume. A Modern Library Giant. Modern Lib., $1. (3/25/34)

BURR, ANNA ROBESON, ED. — Bi
THE JOURNAL OF ALICE JAMES

The famous Henry James considered that his sister Alice had the most brilliant mind in the family. This record of her long stay in London has never before been shown to the public. The editor, author of *Weir Mitchell*, etc., has written an introduction sketching in the family background. Frontispiece. Market: Biography readers, admirers of the James family, libraries. Duffield & Green, $2.50. (3/15/34)

CANFIELD, DOROTHY — Dr
TOURISTS ACCOMMODATED

A comedy about the experiences of some country people whose village is invaded by summer tourists from the cities. Especially fitted to the needs of small theatrical groups. Well-known novelist, author of *Bonfire*, etc. Harcourt, $1(?). (3/15/34)

CARLYLE, THOMAS — Hi
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

A Modern Library Giant, complete and unabridged in one volume. Illustrated. Modern Lib., $1. (3/25/34)

CARMER, CARL
STARS FELL ON ALABAMA

Author writes about his state as "a strange country in which I once lived". History and present are colorfully described. Lore of the conjure woman, the Ku Klux Klan and the college student described. Illustrated by Cyrus LeRoy Baldridge. Farrar & Rinehart, $3. (3/29/34)

COLUM, PADRAIC — Tr
THE ROAD AROUND IRELAND

A reprint in the McBride Dollar Travel Books Series. McBride, $1. (3/15/34)

DE LA ROCHE, MAZO
THE PORTRAIT OF A DOG

Originally published in 1930 by Little, Brown. Illustrated. Blue Ribbon Books, 75c. (3/15/34)

DEWEY, JOHN — Ar
ART AS EXPERIENCE

A discussion of art as a normal mode of experience. It assists the reader in direct appreciation of works of art. Market: Dewey's large audience, all interested in art, libraries. Minton, Balch. $3.50. (3/23/34)

ELIOT, T. S.
AFTER STRANGE GODS

Originally delivered as the Page-Barbour Lectures for 1933 at the University of Virginia. The author maintains that the weakness of modern literature, criticism and other social problems is a religious weakness. Market: Serious readers interested in literature and criticism, libraries. Harcourt, $1.75(?). (3/15/34)

EMBREE, EDWIN R. AND OTHERS
ISLAND INDIA GOES TO SCHOOL

The results of a survey arranged by the Institute of Pacific Relations at the request of the Dutch colonial government. Tells what the Dutch colonial government is doing in the Dutch East Indies to educate the natives academically and professionally. Illustrated. Market: Educators primarily. Univ. of Chic., $2. (3/34)

FLYNN, JOHN T. — Ec
SECURITY SPECULATION: ITS ECONOMIC EFFECTS

An analysis of the mixed results, good and bad, which flow from security speculation to our whole economic society. Author of *God's Gold*, etc. Market: Economists, bankers, business men, non-speculators, libraries. Harcourt, $2.50 (?). (3/22/34)

FOREMAN, CLARK
THE NEW INTERNATIONALISM

An analysis of internationalism and its growth in the modern world. New system of state trading compared with capitalist free trade internationalism and socialist internationalism. A Social Action Book. Author is on staff of Department of Interior, Washington. Market: All interested in foreign affairs, economics, libraries. Norton. $1.75. (3/19/34)

GEE, WILSON **Ec**
AMERICAN FARM POLICY

Presents a plan for a sound national policy with regard to agriculture which will serve the welfare of the entire nation, urban as well as rural. A Social Action Book. By a Professor of Rural Economics, University of Virginia. Market: All interested in current economic problems, libraries. Norton, $1.50. (3/15/34)

GIBSON, WALTER B.
HOUDINI'S ESCAPES AND MAGIC

Originally published as two separate books by Harcourt, Brace. Illustrated. Blue Ribbon Books, $1. (3/15/34)

GLASSCOCK, C. B.
A GOLDEN HIGHWAY

An historical account of mining in California which presents scenes of history's greatest gold rush, yesterday and today. Illustrations and maps. Bobbs-Merrill, $3.50. (3/21/34)

GORE, JOHN, ED. **Bi**
CREEVEY'S LIFE AND TIMES (1768-1838)

A study of the personal life of the famous Georgian letter-writer and gossip, who knew everyone from George V down to the lowest politician. Illustrated. Market: Readers of *The Creevey Papers*, those interested in English history, libraries. Dutton, $5. (3/20/34)

GRIBBLE, LEONARD R.
FAMOUS FEATS OF DETECTION AND DEDUCTION

A collection of the greatest cases of the world's greatest detectives—Mace of the Surêté, Prothero of Scotland Yard, the Pinkertons, and others. Market: Mystery readers, criminologists, libraries. Doubleday, $2.50. (3/21/34)

HAIDER, CARMEN
DO WE WANT FASCISM?

Description of the Fascist state as it has developed in Italy and Germany, and an analysis of the Fascist tendencies in American politics. Author of *Capital and Labor Under Fascism*. Market: Serious readers, libraries. John Day, $2.50. (3/22/34)

HANIGHEN, FRANK C. **Bi**
SANTA ANNA: NAPOLEON OF THE WEST

A biography of Santa Anna, the cruel Mexican dictator and soldier who conquered the Alamo and massacred its garrison of Texans. Photographs. Market: A man's biography, those who liked *The Raven*, libraries. Coward-McCann, $3.50. (3/34)

HARLOW, ALVIN F.
OLD WAYBILLS: THE ROMANCE OF THE EXPRESS COMPANIES

A history of the express business in the United States, and of the personalities who contributed to its development, from 1840 to the present. Illustrated. Author of *Old Towpaths, Old Post Bags*, etc. Market: Those interested in transportation, libraries. Appleton-Century, $5. (3/30/34)

HENRY, ROBERT SELPH
TRAINS

An account of the romantic and stupendous development of the railroads across the American continent and of their great contribution to the building of our nation. Illustrated. Market: All interested in transportation, in American history, libraries. Bobbs-Merrill, $2.50. (3/14/34)

HOLME, CHARLES GEOFFREY, ED. **Ar**
DECORATIVE ART 1934

The twenty-ninth annual issue of *Decorative Art*—the "Studio" year book. It contains 6 color plates and 200 other illustrations of houses, interior decoration, lighting, textiles, furniture, pottery, silver and glass. Studio, $4.50; pap., $3.50. (3/16/34)

JOHNSON, MARTIN **Tr**
CONGORILLA

Originally published in 1931 by Harcourt, Brace. Illustrated with photographs. Blue Ribbon Books, $1. (3/15/34)

JOHNSON, PHILIP **Ar**
MACHINE ART

Outlines the development of machine art, showing the change in industrial design from the arts and crafts tradition of the middle of the nineteenth century to the present day dominance of the machine. Illustrated. Norton, $3.50. (3/22/34)

JORALEMON, IRA B.
ROMANTIC COPPER: ITS LURE AND LORE

A history of the romantic and fascinating copper industry from prehistoric times down to the present day. The author is a practical mining engineer. Market: Serious readers, mining engineers, libraries. Appleton-Century, $3. (3/30/34)

JOSEPHSON, MATTHEW
THE ROBBER BARONS

The story of the great American capitalists —Jay Cooke, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Jay Gould, Edward Harriman, and others. Market: All interested in these financial and industrial giants of yesterday, libraries. Harcourt, $3.50(?). (3/1/34)

KEARTON, CHERRY **Tr**
THE ISLAND OF PENGUINS

A reprint in the McBride Dollar Travel Books Series. McBride, $1. (3/15/34)

LAMB, COLONEL DEAN IVAN
THE INCURABLE FILIBUSTER

A first-hand account of the author's experiences during twenty-five years of professional soldiering in various Latin-American republics. Illustrated by Paul Brown. Market: High grade adventure biography, men and boys, libraries. Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (3/22/34)

LEONARD, WILLIAM ELLERY **Po**
GILGAMESH, EPIC OF OLD BABYLONIA

A translation of this ancient masterpiece into English free-verse by a distinguished American poet, author of *Two Lives*, etc. Market: Poetry readers, scholars, libraries. Viking, $2. (3/19/34)

LOCKHART, J. G. **Hi**
THE PEACEMAKERS

Brilliant personal sketches of Talleyrand, Metternich, Alexander I, Pitt, Canning, Castlereagh and Wilberforce. Illustrated. Market: History readers and students, libraries. Putnam, $3.50. (3/23/34)

LOEBEL, JOSEF, M.D.
MODERN MEDICINE

History of medicine for laymen with emphasis on the individuals most responsible for its development. Summary of our present-day knowledge. Clear, non-technical language. Illustrated. Translated by L. Marie Sieveking and Ian F. D. Morrow. Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (3/29/34)

LORE, LUDWIG
DRUMS OVER EUROPE: FASCISM SOWS THE SEEDS OF WAR

An appraisal of the forces that today are making for another World War. Based on the author's observations and conversations with statesmen during a recent trip to Europe. Market: Readers interested in current international affairs, libraries. Vanguard, $1.50. (3/16/34)

MAGNUS, LAURIE
A HISTORY OF EUROPEAN LITERATURE

An historical study of the development of European literature from its background in the classics through the Victorian era. Author of *Dictionary of European Literature*. Market: All literature students, public and college libraries. Norton, $4. (3/15/34)

MONTAIGNE, MICHEL DE
THE ESSAYS OF MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE: VOL. 1

A new and definitive English edition, to be complete in 3 volumes, translated from the French and edited by Jacob Zeitlin, professor of English literature in the University of Illinois. Market: All college and public libraries. Knopf, $3.50. (3/26/34)

NERNEY, MARY CHILDS **Bi**
THOMAS A. EDISON, A MODERN OLYMPIAN

A human biography of the great inventor, based on a thorough study of Edison's old manuscripts and papers. Illustrated. Market: Biography readers, admirers of Edison, libraries. Smith & Haas, $3.50. (3/19/34)

NESBIT, EVELYN **Bi**
PRODIGAL DAYS: THE UNTOLD STORY

The autobiography of Evelyn Nesbit, famous stage beauty of the early 1900's, who became involved in the murder of Stanford White. Julian Messner, $2.50. (3/30/34)

OVERSTREET, H. A.
A GUIDE TO CIVILIZED LOAFING

A consideration of the many kinds of activities, pursuits and associations that may be discovered and enjoyed in our new leisure. Author of *We Move in New Directions*. Market: All wide-awake and thinking Americans, libraries. Norton, $2. (3/22/34)

PALMER, HERBERT — Sp
THE ROVING ANGLER

Stories and anecdotes for fishermen and nature-lovers. Illustrated with wood-cut decorations by Robert Gibbings. Dutton, $2.50. (3/21/34)

PAPP, DESIDERIUS
CREATION'S DOOM

A prophetic book on the probable future fate of mankind and the earth. Translated by H. J. Stenning. Illustrated. The author is a distinguished German scientist, wrote *Life on the Stars?* Market: Readers of popular science, libraries. Appleton-Century, $3. (3/30/34)

PELO, WILLIAM JOSEPH, ED. — Bu
THE EXECUTIVE'S DESK BOOK

A reference guide embodying approved forms and practices in the field of business activity, from correct usage in writing and speaking to merchandising and banking procedure. Winston, $6. (3/1/34)

PHILLIPS, HENRY ALBERT — Tr
MEET THE JAPANESE

A reprint in the McBride Dollar Travel Books Series. McBride, $1. (3/15/34)

PRESCOTT, ALLEN
AUNT HARRIET'S HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A carefully arranged and double-indexed household almanac of information for women and bachelors. Blue Ribbon Books, $1. (3/15/34)

ROBINSON, PERCY J. — Hi
TORONTO UNDER THE FRENCH RÉGIME: FROM BRULE TO SIMCOE, 1615-1793

Much newly discovered history about Toronto's early days. Illustrated. Univ. of Chic., $10. (3/34)

ROGERS, LINDSAY
CRISIS GOVERNMENT

A study of crisis government—of the great powers granted to President Roosevelt to deal with the depression, of modern dictatorships, etc. A Social Action Book. Market: All interested in current politics, libraries. Norton, $1.75. (3/22/34)

SPARROW, JOHN — Po
SENSE AND POETRY

A sparkling, brief analysis of modern poetry. The author discusses the contemporary English and American writers who have departed from the traditions of their art. Market: All poetry readers and students, those interested in modern writing, college and public libraries. Yale, $2. (3/34)

SQUIRE, J. C. AND BAKER, A. E., EDS. — Re
THE BIBLE TREASURY

Daily readings from the Scriptures. Special selections have been made for the Festivals and Holy Days, for Advent and Lent. Taken from the Authorized Version. Coward-McCann, $2.50. (3/34)

STOWE, LYMAN BEECHER — Bi
SAINTS, SINNERS AND BEECHERS

The biography of an American family whose members, including Lyman Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher, contributed greatly to the advancement of human welfare and better living. Illustrated. Market: Biography readers, admirers of the Beecher family, libraries. Bobbs-Merrill, $3.75. (3/28/34)

SWIGGETT, HOWARD — Bi
THE REBEL RAIDER: A LIFE OF JOHN HUNT MORGAN

A biography of the Confederate cavalryman who became famous for his daring raids in Kentucky and Ohio. Illustrated. Market: Readers of American history, Civil War students, libraries. Bobbs-Merrill, $3.50. (3/14/34)

TERHUNE, WILLIAM B., M.D.
MAKING THE MOST OF MARRIAGE

An eminent psychiatrist discusses the questions regarding physical, mental and spiritual relations that must be answered if marriages are to fulfill their full possibilities. Knopf, $2. (3/26/34)

TOLLER, ERNST — Bi
I WAS A GERMAN

The autobiography of Ernst Toller, famous playwright, former president of the Socialist Party in Munich, ex-political prisoner, and present exile from Hitlerism. Tells what may happen to an independent thinker in post-war Europe. Market: Readers interested in modern Germany, in liberal thought, libraries. Morrow, $2.75. (3/28/34)

UNTERMEYER, LOUIS AND DAVIDSON, H. C. — Po
POETRY, ITS APPRECIATION AND ENJOYMENT

A series of critical chapters in the appreciation of poetry. It includes definitions of verse forms and patterns and a comprehensive bibliography. An anthology of 500 poems, modern and classic, serves to illustrate the text. Market: All poetry lovers, libraries. Harcourt, $3.50(?). (3/29/34)

VILLIERS, A. J. — Tr
WHALING IN THE FROZEN SOUTH

A reprint in the McBride Dollar Travel Books Series. McBride, $1. (3/15/34)

WHITNEY, LEON F.
THE CASE FOR STERILIZATION

An impartial and non-technical consideration of the arguments for and against sterilization, by an authority on eugenics. Illustrated. Stokes, $2.75. (3/23/34)

WILLIAMS, ELENA ERVING
KEEPING CAMPERS FIT

A practical book for campers. Gives detailed information on nursing and medical work in a girls' camp. Illustrated. Dutton, $2.50. (3/16/34)

WILSON, CHARLES MORROW — Bi
MERIWETHER LEWIS, OF LEWIS AND CLARK

A full-length biography of Meriwether Lewis, whose explorations with Clark are famous in American history. Illustrated. Author of *Acres of Sky*. Market: Serious readers interested in American history, libraries. Crowell, $3. (3/15/34)

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NO THANK YOU

The author of two best-sellers, *A Fortune to Share* and *Let's Start Over Again*, writes about his experiences with liquor, money, and religious faith. Market: Those interested in a workable personal religion, Young's wide following. libraries. Bobbs-Merrill, $1.50. (3/7/34)

ZESBAUGH, HELEN ANNE Ar
CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS OF THE HUMAN FIGURE

A monograph reporting an investigation into techniques and results of elementary art classes. Market: Elementary school art teachers primarily, libraries. Univ. of Chic., $1. (3/34)

Fiction

ALEXANDER, GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA
THE EVIL EMPRESS

A dramatic novel based on the life of that glamorous and powerful woman, Catherine the Great, Empress of all the Russias—great-grandmother of the author. Market: Author's many readers, historical fiction fans. Lippincott, $2. (3/15/34)

BALMER, EDWIN AND WYLIE, PHILIP
AFTER WORLDS COLLIDE

A sequel to *When Worlds Collide* which tells the story of the men and women survivors who started a new life on a strange planet beyond the sun. Market: All those who read the first book, readers of imaginative scientific adventure tales. Stokes, $2. (3/23/34)

BATES, SYLVIA CHATFIELD
I HAVE TOUCHED THE EARTH

This story of Stella Donne is a relentless portrayal of a woman's solitary way through a purgatory of her passionate desires, piteous triumphs, and frustrations. Bobbs-Merrill, $2.50. (3/14/34)

BINDLOSS, HAROLD
VALLEY GOLD

An outdoor tale of love, intrigue and action, laid on the British Columbian coast. Market: Men especially, Mounted Police story fans, Curwood, Beach, Kyne following. Stokes, $2. (3/23/34)

BRADLEY, MARY HASTINGS
UNCONFESSED

Leila Seton solves the murders which take place during the houseparty at the Kellers' country place, and in the meantime falls in love. Market: Mystery and romance fans, libraries. Appleton-Century, $2(?). (3/16/34)

BURTON, MILES
MURDER AT THE MOORINGS

Scotland Yard solves the mystery surrounding the death of old Mr. Gregory whose body was found in the dining room of The Moorings. Sears. $2. (3/23/34)

CAMBRIDGE, ELIZABETH
THE SYCAMORE TREE

The story of an average man's development from childhood to middle age. He finally finds himself largely through the realism of his young son. Author of *Hostages to Fortune*. Market: Serious fiction readers. Putnam. $2.50. (3/16/34)

CARROLL, LEWIS
ALICE IN WONDERLAND: THE LEWIS CARROLL OMNIBUS

Of the thirty different editions of *Alice in Wonderland* on the market, this is the only one below 95 cents designed for the adult market. Illustrated from Tenniel's originals. Blue Ribbon Books, 75c.

CARTER, BARBARA BARCLAY
SHIP WITHOUT SAILS (DANTE IN EXILE)

A biographical novel of Dante in exile. It portrays Dante the man, the poet and the statesman, and reconstructs the turbulent times of fourteenth century Italy and Paris. Market: Readers of historical fiction, libraries. Dutton, $2.50. (3/21/34)

CASSERLY, GORDON
THE MONKEY GOD

An adventure tale laid in central India, in which the hero is befriended by the great apes. Sears, $2. (3/23/34)

CAUFFMAN, STANLEY HART
THE WITCHFINDERS

A tale of love and adventure that is laid in England almost three hundred years ago when Matthew Hopkins, "Witchfinder General," was terrorizing the land. Market: Readers of historical fiction of adventure and romance. Penn, $2. (3/15/34)

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE AGNEW
MARRIAGE FOR REVENUE

Laid in Paris and New York, this is the story of Larry Ragland who made a habit of marrying the wrong woman and paying alimony bills. Market: Light fiction readers. Bobbs-Merrill, $2. (3/14/34)

CHAMBRUN, CLARA LONGWORTH DE
TWO LOVES I HAVE: THE ROMANCE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

A novel about the two women whom Shakespeare loved and who loved him, by an authority on Shakespeare. Market: Shakespeare admirers, biographical fiction fans, libraries. Lippincott, $2.50. (3/29/34)

CONQUEST, JOAN
LOVE TRIUMPHANT

An adventurous romance laid in the Gobi Desert. Macaulay, $2. (3/15/34)

CORBETT, ELIZABETH
THE HOUSE ACROSS THE RIVER

Story of a young Chicago architect and his French wife, whose lives were complicated by a ghost which arose from her past to harass her. Author of *The Young Mrs. Meigs*, *A Nice Long Evening* and *After Five O'Clock*, all best sellers. Reynal & Hitchcock, $2. (3/7/34)

COWAN, WILLIAM J.
THE MAN WITH FOUR LIVES

A novel that combines love, tragedy, death and the terror of insanity. Told against a background of the World War, although it is not a war story. Market: Has mystery appeal, libraries. Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (3/19/34)

CRONYN, GEORGE
THE FOOL OF VENUS: THE STORY OF PEIRE VIDAL

A story of Peire Vidal, a troubadour of Provence, and of the turbulent years of the Crusades. Market: Readers of historical fiction, libraries. Covici, Friede, $2. (3/1/34)

DEAN, GREGORY
THE CASE OF THE FIFTH KEY

The second "swivel chair mystery." Deputy Commissioner Benjamin Simon arrives at another ingenious solution, deduced from the written records of the police department. Author of *The Case of Marie Corsin*. Market: Detective story fans, rental libraries. Covici, Friede, $2. (3/19/34)

DELANEY, EDWARD L.
A LADY BY DEGREES

A fast-moving story about a girl whose hectic career began with night club dancing in New York. Reilly & Lee, $2. (3/23/34)

FEUCHTWANGER, LION
THE OPPERMANNS

A story of a German Jewish family living amidst the terrific social upheaval of Nazi Germany. The author is now an exile from Hitler's Germany; wrote *Power*, *Josephus*, etc. Market: Feuchtwanger audience, Jewish and anti-Hitler readers, libraries. Viking, $2.50. (3/19/34)

FLETCHER, J. S.
MURDER OF THE SECRET AGENT

Chaney and Camberwell, private inquiry agents of London, solve the case of the murdered jewelers. Market: All Fletcher fans and mystery readers. Knopf, $2. (3/19/34)

GETTY, AGNES K.
BLUE GOLD

An authentic western novel of present day life in America's last frontier. Caxton Printers, $2. (3/1/34)

GRAEME, BRUCE
EPILOGUE

A new ending to Dickens' unfinished novel, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. The author attempts a solution by imagining the result after investigation by a modern Scotland Yard detective. Lippincott, $2. (3/15/34)

GRAVES, ROBERT
THE REAL DAVID COPPERFIELD

A modern version of the famous Dickens' novel. Harcourt, $2.50(?). (3/22/34)

GREENE, GRAHAM
IT'S A BATTLEFIELD

A prismatic novel of modern London, filled with drama and entertainment. Author of *Orient Express*, etc. Market: Those who like the unusual in fiction, rentals. Doubleday, $2. (3/21/34)

GREIG, MAYSIE
TEN CENT LOVE

The romance of Jill, who worked in the five and ten, and Guy, who lived on Park Avenue. Serialized in *Love Story Magazine*. Market: Romance readers, rentals. Doubleday, $2. (3/21/34)

GUBSKY, NIKOLAI
ROAD'S END

A sensitive portrayal of the lives of a young Russian couple living in England and of their efforts to adjust themselves to post-war conditions in a strange land. Market: Better fiction readers, libraries. Holt, $2. (3/22/34)

HAMMETT, DASHIELL
THE MALTESE FALCON

Reprint of a detective story by the author of *The Thin Man*, a current best-seller. New introduction by Mr. Hammett. Modern Lib., 95c. (3/25/34)

HELTON, ROY
NITCHEY TILLEY

The story of Nitchey Tilley and Lomey, young man and girl, who were brought up in the Carolina mountains and journeyed to New York in search of life. Author of *Lonesome Water*, etc. Harper, $2(?). (3/21/34)

HERM, HEINRICH
THE VOYAGE

A dramatic novel of disaster at sea. Hysteria and anarchy suddenly sweep over the "S.S. Australia," when the passengers realize that it is doomed. Translated from the German by Margaret Goldsmith. Market: Those who like psychological novels of adventure and romance. Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (3/15/34)

HILL, GRACE LIVINGSTON
RAINBOW COTTAGE

After her father's cruel treatment and desertion, Sheila found life in Grandmother Winslee's Rainbow Cottage delightful and romantic. Market: Hill fans, women and growing girls. Lippincott, $2. (3/29/34)

HOLT, HENRY
THE SINISTER SHADOW

A Crime Club mystery, by the author of *The Scarlet Messenger* and other mysteries featuring Inspector Silver. Market: Detective story fans, rentals. Doubleday, $2. (3/21/34)

HOUSTON, MARGARET BELL
MAGIC VALLEY

A love story set in the "magic valley" of the Rio Grande in Texas. The author is a native Texan, wrote *Hurdy-Gurdy*, etc. Market: Romance readers, libraries. Appleton-Century, $2. (3/16/34)

HOYNE, THOMAS TEMPLE
INTRIGUE ON THE UPPER LEVEL

A mystery tale laid a hundred and twenty years in the future. Reilly & Lee, $2. (3/23/34)

HURST, FANNIE
ANITRA'S DANCE

The story of Rudolph Bruno, a musician who had never won wide fame, and his daughter Anitra. Laid in modern New York. Author of *Back Street*, etc. Market: Author's wide following, libraries. Harper, $2.50(?). (3/21/34)

IRWIN, INEZ HAYNES
STRANGE HARVEST

The story of the seven, middle-aged Hart sisters and their life in New England at the end of the nineteenth century. Market: Those who enjoy quiet novels of a past day, libraries. Bobbs-Merrill, $2.50. (3/21/34)

JENKINS, ELIZABETH
HARRIET

Story of an Englishwoman whose fortune overweighed the fact that she was mad, and whose one true passion brought her terror and death. Market: Those who enjoy psychological murder tales, rentals. Doubleday, $2. (3/21/34)

LEMAY, ALAN
THUNDER IN THE DUST

A fast-moving tale about a Wyoming rancher who tries his hand at cattle raising in Mexico and becomes involved in a revolution. Serialized in *Collier's*. Author of *Cattle Kingdom*, etc. Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (3/22/34)

MCCLINTOCK, GRAY
ITINERANTS OF THE TIMBER LANDS

A tale of two timber wolves, outlawed from the pack, who fend for themselves in the Northwest timber country. Market: Those who like London's *The Call of the Wild*, men and older boys, libraries. Crowell, $2. (3/15/34)

MOXLEY, F. WRIGHT
THE GLASSY POND

The story of a haunted man, Stanley Salter of New Orleans, and of his father's heritage which lay like a stain across his life. Author of *Red Snow*, etc. Market: Those who like serious, psychological novels. Coward-McCann, $2. (3/34)

NEAGOE, PETER
EASTER SUN

A realistic novel of the countryside, people and folklore of Transylvania. Author is a frequent short-story contributor to *Contact*, *Hound and Horn*, *Story Magazine*, etc. Market: Intelligent readers of modern fiction. Coward-McCann, $2. (3/34)

PAHLOW, GERTRUDE
HERMITAGE ISLAND

Story of seven people who came to Hermitage Island seeking peace and solitude, and worked out their problems while living there in elemental simplicity. Market: Romance readers. Penn, $2. (3/22/34)

PEACEY, SETON
THE CHRONICLE OF CAROLINE QUELLEN

The story of a fascinating and spirited woman whose long, rich life spanned a hundred years—from the late 1790's to the beginning of the twentieth century. A picture of nineteenth century English life. Market: Those who like long family novels, libraries. Smith & Haas, $2.50. (3/19/34)

PEATTIE, DONALD CULROSS
THE BRIGHT LEXICON

Unusual story of Kyril, the *Wunderkind*. Orphaned and homeless at four, he is protected by the peasant woman Mina until chance brings him to his father's people, Russian emigrés living on the Riviera. There he develops into a child prodigy. Author of *Port of Call*, etc. Putnam, $2.50. (3/23/34)

PETERSON, ELMER T.
TRUMPETS WEST

A novel about the westward movement across the United States. Market: Those who like pioneer stories, libraries. Sears, $2.50. (3/23/34)

POUND, ARTHUR
ONCE A WILDERNESS

A full, genially told, dramatic novel of a Michigan farm family. Market: Those who like *State Fair*, *As the Earth Turns*, or Dorothy Canfield's novels. Reynal & Hitchcock, $2.50. (3/21/34)

POWELL, DAWN
THE STORY OF A COUNTRY BOY

A sympathetic story of a self-made man, Christopher Bennett worked his way to the managership of a steel plant, made a splurge of his money, and finally came to realize through the Depression that he was only a plain man. Market: Good fiction readers, libraries. Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (3/22/34)

ROTHERMELL, FRED
THE LEANING TOWER

Dramatic story of an architect and of a skyscraper which he designed. Its defective foundations threaten him with ruin, and he fights to save the building and his name. John Day, $2.50. (3/22/34)

SAWYER, RUTH
THE LUCK OF THE ROAD

A story that shows how character, grit and a sense of humor can carry one through adversity. A dear old Irish lady refuses to admit that her days of activity are over, and takes to the open road. Author of *Doctor Danny*, etc. Market: Those who like romance seasoned with homely philosophy, libraries. Appleton-Century, $1.50. (3/16/34)

SAYERS, DOROTHY L.
THE NINE TAILORS

A mystery tale laid in the strange, flat fen-country of East Anglia. Author of *Murder Must Advertise*, etc. Market: Sayers audience, discriminating mystery fans, libraries. Harcourt, $2(?). (3/22/34)

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A novel of the closely inter-related life of a little country village in Iowa. Author of *State Fair* and *Stranger's Return*. Market: Large Stong following, libraries. Harcourt, $2(?). (3/8/34)

UZZELL, THOMAS H., ED.
SHORT STORY HITS: 1933

Mr. Uzzell's second anthology of short stories by Selma Robinson, George Milburn, Grace Zaring Stone, and others. Harcourt, $2(?). (3/29/34)

VERCEL, ROGER
IN SIGHT OF EDEN

A story of Brittany fishermen off the coast of Greenland. Winner of the America-France Award. Illustrated by Rockwell Kent. Translated from the French. Market: Readers of distinguished fiction, libraries. Harcourt, $2.50(?). (3/29/34)

WALLACE, EDGAR AND CURTIS, ROBERT J.
THE MAN WHO CHANGED HIS NAME

The story of Selby Clive who was suspected by his wife of sinister murders. Crime Club mystery. Market: Wallace and mystery fans, rentals. Doubleday. $2. (3/21/34)

WHITE, NELIA GARDNER
FAMILY AFFAIR

A novel of modern American family life. Author of *Hathaway House*. Market: Women especially and growing girls, libraries. Stokes. $2. (3/23/34)

WYLIE, I. A. R.
A FEATHER IN HER HAT

A love story that combines romance, adventure and mystery in an English setting. Serialized in *Delineator*. Author of *Black Harvest*, etc. Market: Readers of good fiction, libraries. Doubleday. $2.50. (3/21/34)

WYLIE, PHILIP
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A novel, in the author's earlier manner, which is a serio-comic study of this day and age. It is the story of Finnley Wren's life, the tragedy of his marriages, and his attempt to adjust himself. Author of *Babes and Sucklings*, etc. Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50. (3/19/34)

Postponements, Price Changes

ALLEN, HERVEY
TOWARD THE FLAME

Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (2/27/34, postponed from 2/13/34)

BAVINK, BERNHARD
SCIENCE AND GOD

Reynal & Hitchcock, $1.50. (3/21/34, postponed from 3/14/34)

FERGUSON, BLANCHE SMITH
BLOSSOMS IN THE MOON

Penn, $2. (Fall, 1934, postponed from 3/9/34)

GILL, TOM
DEATH RIDES THE MESA

Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (2/26/34, postponed from 2/13/34)

HARDING, TEX
THE DEVIL'S DRUMMER

Reynal & Hitchock, $2.50. (3/21/34, postponed from 3/14/34)

SCHUMANN, MARY
BRIGHT STAR

Macrae-Smith, $2. (3/19/34, postponed from 3/12/34)

TEILHET, DARWIN
THE TALKING SPARROW MURDERS

Morrow, $2. (7/34, postponed from 2/4/34)

TITUS, HAROLD
THE MAN FROM UNDER

Macrae-Smith, $2. (3/19/34, postponed from 3/12/34)

WESTON, GEORGE
HIS FIRST MILLION WOMEN

Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (2/28/34, postponed from 2/14/34)

Book Club Selections

Book-of-the-Month Club

THE ROBBER BARONS. By Matthew Josephson. Harcourt.

Junior Literary Guild

KEES AND KLEINTJE (Primary Group). By Marian King. Whitman.

AFRICAN SHADOWS (Intermediate Group). By Ugo Mochi. Ballou.

KATRINA VAN OST AND THE SILVER ROSE (Older Girls). By Elizabeth Gale. Putnam's.

SON OF THE SWORD (Older Boys). By Youel B. Mirza.

Literary Guild

I WENT TO PIT COLLEGE. By Lauren Gilfillan. Viking.

Calendar Of Events

March 16-17—New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club, joint meeting at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

April 8—United Staff Association of the Public Libraries of New York City, fifth dinner at the Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y.

April 12-13—Florida Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, Florida.

May 17—Connecticut Library Association, spring meeting at Teachers' College of Connecticut, New Britain, Conn.

June 25-30—American Library Association, annual meeting at Montreal, Canada.

September 10-11—Wyoming Library Association, annual meeting in Laramie, Wyo.

October 10-12—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting at New Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

Books For Alaska

There is a little library situated almost within the Arctic Circle which needs books. Mrs. Gladys Bjornson Smith, who was formerly with the Library of the National Industrial Conference Board, is now in Alaska with her husband who is engaged by the Lomens to look after their reindeer herds. The Smiths are stationed on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, and Mrs. Smith has courageously started a library for the natives.

She has written asking me for books. They must be simple, with plenty of illustrations—children's books preferred—not necessarily new but in good condition. The books may be sent to: Mrs. L. M. Smith, c/o U. S. Government School, Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, to be shipped on the U. S. M. S. "North Star" from Seattle. There are no freight charges from Seattle but books must be prepaid to Seattle. If so desired, books may be sent to me at: The Library, National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York City. Navigation to Alaska opens in April and I should like to have the books in Seattle ready for shipment at that time.

——M. E. JAMESON
Librarian, National Industrial Conference Board

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